

Kenyan sportsmen in overseas medal haul

Kenyan athletes last week continued to excel in various overseas engagements ranging from the Tokyo International Marathon to athletics at the Ghent International Meeting in Belgium.

Last Sunday, little-known Eric Wainaina spurred ahead of 110 other international figures to win the Tokyo International Marathon in two hours 10 minutes and 31 seconds.

While Wainaina was doing Kenya proud in Japan, on the European continent another Kenyan, Moses Kiptanui, kept his nation's flag flying high when he set a new indoor world record in the 3,000 metres Kiptanui clocked 7 minutes 35.15 seconds at the Coke Indoor meet in Ghent, Belgium.

Kiptanui improved on his old record by over a second. His time could have been much faster considering that he had to run most of the race on his own and was even hindered by a lapped runner some 200 metres from the finish line.

At the end of the race, the holder of the 3,000 metres steeple chase world record was reported to have remarked that this was one of the best races he has ever had. He was particularly happy that the track at Ghent is especially good.

On his part, Wainaina's win of the 39-kilometre track was his second marathon victory in Japan after his earlier triumph in Hakkaido Prefecture last year.

Another Kenyan running in

the Tokyo marathon, Nicholas Kioke, also put up a highly spirited performance when he came third in the same event with a time of two hours 10 minutes and 47 seconds. Antonio Niemczak of Poland came in between the two Kenyans with a time of two hours 10 minutes and 44 seconds.

In North America, Kenya's Joseph Tengelei won the first place in the 800 metres event of the Reno Indoor meeting recording 1:47.89 seconds. In the same Nevada competition, David Kiptoo of Kenya was third, registering 1:48.70 seconds.

At the Sunkist Invitational Indoor meeting, Eliud Barngentuny placed second in the men's 3,000 metre race. He clocked 7:59.82 seconds.

After winning the Tokyo marathon which took place in fair, cool weather, Wainaina said: "I am very, very happy today. I enjoyed good conditions and I thank my Japanese trainer Sakai and of course, the Japanese people".

The Kenyan, who won his debut Hokkaido marathon last August, has been training with the Japanese Konica athletics team.

Top Japanese runner, Hiromi Taniguchi and Ethiopian veteran Abebe Mekonen, winner of three Tokyo marathons, did not finish.

Elsewhere in Lisbon, Portugal's Paulo Guerra powered to his fourth straight world cross-country challenge win by taking the men's Almond Blossom race in the 10th round of the IAAF series.

The in-form Guerra overtook Kenyan Odoro Oso in the final 400 metres of the 10-kilometre course to win in a time of 29 minutes 21 seconds.

Oso finished runner-up, two seconds behind. Guerra's win keeps him well ahead in the overall standings at 100 points, with Kenya's Ismael Kirui and James Kariuki both 28 points behind in second and third places respectively.



Kenyan athletes competing overseas

Tanzania's Simba Soccer Club Win In Mwanza as Express protest

Tanzania's Simba Soccer Club last week won this year's East and Central Africa Club championship for the fourth time.

The competition held in the Tanzanian lakeside town of Mwanza saw Uganda's Express being eliminated at the last stage for the second consecutive year.

The final match played on February 11 before a capacity crowd was befitting for a Cup final as the two teams, drawn mainly from national team players, appeared equally strong.

One sports commentator noted: "In fact, it was just a repeat of the Senior Challenge Cup held in Nairobi last year where Tanzania beat Uganda on post-match penalties to win the cup for the first time since 1974".

Another football analyst noted that the match was one that the Express defender Abdul Nsubuga would like to forget.

The Ugandan international half-back suffered a concussion late in the first half after colliding with a Simba forward and hardly had he recovered when Sudanese referee Suleiman Hassan showed him the red card for committing a second bookable offence.

An interesting observation made in Mwanza was that Simba's win produced little excitement.

As the club's sponsor Azim Dewji put it at the end of the match, the tournament has lost

its glamour. "I personally did not take it seriously and it was just like a game. Tanzanians are not as they would have been years ago because the tournament is now less competitive. The Dar-based businessmen are interested in the play-off for the third place which is decided on post-match penalties. Sudan's El Mourada proved to be better than Kenya's Breweries on penalties winning 5-4 after 0-0 stalemate at end of regulation time.

The Kenyan side had started off well in Group "B" of the tournament in Mwanza, beating Zanzibar's Malindi 2-1, Young of Tanzania 2-1 but lost to El Mourada to reach the semi-finals in which Express won 2-0.

Morale was low at the Express camp, a fact they attributed to lack of incentive and motivation that has seen Tanzania's Simba players, for instance, were rewarded with a salary each for losing in the CAF Cup final in 1993.

Injuries, on the other hand, cost Kenya Breweries dearly in the just concluded East and Central Africa Club championship held in Tanzania.

Coach Billy Adoro at the end of the Mwanza championship admitted he had to field injured players against Uganda's Breweries resulting in the Kenyans losing 2-0.

By Jeff Mburu

Supermarket for:
Rain Coats • Great Coats •
Gumboots • Askari Boots •
School Uniforms • Industrial
Clothing.

UNIFORM DISTRIBUTORS
P.O. Box 28327 Nairobi
Tel: 220479/211816/210400/422/409
Gayson Centre (former MPS)
Jumua Road behind Kanuri Stores
Opposite off River Road opp Casino
Cinema Wholesale & Retail

Issue No. 417

'The truth shall set you free'

(John 8:3-36)

April 1-15 1995

Price 15/=

Noose tightened on DP chairman

By James Katululu

Pressure continues to build against Democratic Party of Kenya chairman Mwai Kibaki to quit.

The latest development against Mr Kibaki is an ultimatum issued to convene a meeting of the party's National Governing Council by April 21, in which his conduct and that of other national officials will be discussed.

And sources attending the party's National Executive Council (NEC) meeting last Tuesday, which however, slotted the NEC meeting for May 19 and 20, confided to *Target* that Mr Kibaki was willing to relinquish his post "if that would save the party from collapse."

The Tuesday NEC meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr Kibaki, was boycotted by the party's national officials opposed to his leadership, who insist the electoral organs meet as soon as possible "to iron out differences at the national level."

Among those who did not attend the Tuesday meeting was first vice-chairman Agnes Ndeti, who said she was "held up elsewhere" and could not therefore have been available for the meeting.

The party's Member of Parliament for Tigania, Mr Benjamin Ndubai, who also ignored the NEC meeting, said he did not view it seriously since it was composed of Mr Kibaki's henchmen who had been summoned to drum up support for him.

Target exclusively revealed last month that both Mrs Ndeti and Mr Ndubai are among those opposed to Mr Kibaki's leadership.

Mr Ndubai said the meeting had been organised secretly, and

Turn to Page 2



WHERE TO NOW? Mama Anastasia Nzitane, one of those evicted from Mwana Ranching Scheme in Embu district, deep in thought as she contemplates her next move. (Story on Page 2)

Nigerian conmen on the loose

By Staff Reporter

Be warned! The Nigerian fraudsters are on the prowl offering ludicrously sweet business offers those not seasoned in business will find difficult to resist.

The conmen, who the Nigerian Commercial Attache in Nairobi said, were known as 419 Fraudsters, have sent out thousands of letters not only to Kenyans and Africans in general but also to Americans, Japanese and Europeans of business offers that translate into millions of shillings.

But the Nigerian High Commission warns: There is no money to be transferred from Nigeria and distanced itself from the tricksters.

The Commercial Attache said many people had been tricked into selling their homes and property and cautioned Kenyans not to give their bank particulars, fax and telephone numbers, their companies' invoices and letter heads as required by 419 Fraudsters.

Target received such a letter which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers.

Dear Sir,
I am UKAGWU N. CHRISTOPHER, an official of Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) headquarters in Lagos Nigeria. I have the mandate of my colleagues in office as Chief Accountant to solicit your assistance for a deal we want to execute.

My corporation (NNPC) awarded contracts to different

supply and installation of rigging and drilling equipment, repainting of Warri and Port Harcourt refineries. The contract value was \$720,000,000.00. But because of our privileged position as members of the Award Committee, we over-invoiced the contract to the tune of \$750,000,000.00.

Now payments to the contractors who executed the projects have started, and we are now stuck (should best stuck) with what to do with over-invoiced sum of \$30,000,000.00

Turn to Page 2

Professional boxers fare well at international contest

It was a night fully in favour for Kenyans at the Safari Park Hotel last Saturday when several boxers easily won their bouts against internationally acclaimed pugilists.

First it was Kenya's light weight Samuel Kamau who on that evening made a devastating finish when he beat Joki Hamisi Kimani of Tanzania on majority points in their ten round fight.

He was followed by another light weighter Athanas Nzau, who being quite on-form comfortably won his fight on points against Japanese opponent Yutaka Manabe. This was a non-title fight.

The 25-year-old Nzau was too fast for the big-talking Manabe whose display made a mockery of his previous record of 15 wins with 10 knock-outs.

Nzau took the fight to the Japanese from the word go, nicking Manabe with hard punches straight to the head.

This forced the battered Japanese to resort to holding in the third round but this did not save him from the hard-hitting Kenyan.

The Kenyan twice staggered Manabe, who ran for the ropes, forcing the referee, Billy Kiremi, to warn him.

On the same evening, Fred Otinda of Kenya battered Zairan Lolenga Mook into a technical knock-out on the last bout of their four rounds scheduled fight at the packed Hotel Garden.

The pro-Kenyan crowd cheered wildly when the seemingly unfit David "Harish" Ouma brought down Ethiopian Gashaw Gudisa four times to bag another lightweight victory on majority points in an eight round fight.

In the last bout on the card, regional lightweight champion, Samuel Kamau, was a pale shadow of himself against Joki Hamisi of Tanzania in another ten-round fight.

The two boxers traded punches in the first round but Kamau was overwhelmed from the second round.

Kamau appeared to understate his opponent. At the end of round one, the local boxer knew he had a difficult assignment as Joki was well ahead.

When he came back, Kamau was extra careful with Joki's devastating right hand which had sent the former to the canvases three times.

From there onwards, kamau fought brilliantly against Joki's endless stamina to finish the fight a victor.

Joki's coach Bakari Suleiman, complained against the judgement, saying Joki deserved victory because he had sent Kamau down three times. But the judges insisted that the canvases was slippery.

Nzau, as expected, stole the show for the way he faced the Japanese reducing the oriental

into a punching bag.

The most controversial duel of the evening was a super feather weight, one between Kenya's Musa Njui and Korean Dukkyu Park. Three judges gave verdict to the Korean which was seemingly right, but Abdulla Kent who was handling gloves discovered that the Korean was using enforced gloves.

It was discovered that in one of the gloves was hardened tape and bandages which the Korean used to inflict injuries on Njui's face.

The Kenya Professional Boxing Commission (KPBC) said it will take up the matter.

The fights, promoted by Pal Promotions of Nairobi-based Korean Kim Kapoo, were watched by about 3,000 spectators who included Nairobi Mayor John Kingori, an Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Sheldon Muchilwa.



Boxer Omar Ahmed celebrate victory

Published by the East African Venture Company in association with the National Council of Churches of Kenya, Church House, Moi Avenue, P.O. Box 45009, Nairobi.
Tel: 338211, printed offset litho by Lango Press, P.O. Box 72839, Nairobi. (Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper)

HIT THE TARGET BY ADVERTISING IN TARGET

TARGET

'The truth shall set you free'

World should act now to avoid another genocide

The latest reports from Burundi are tell-tales of imminent genocide of the magnitude of last year's Rwandan massacre in which an estimated million people perished should the world not act decisively in that troubled Central African country.

Anarchy, to say the least, reigns in Burundi. Foreigners - mainly Europeans - have started leaving the country and Burundians themselves are fleeing towards Zaire.

Over the years violence between the Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority has left hundreds of people dead. Now than ever before the United Nations and other international bodies should move fast and pressure the Who is Who in that country to get down to the serious business of reconciling the warring parties.

Emphasis should be security and political reconciliation as these two aspects alone can go a long way in destroying the legacy of fear and bitterness that exists between the Hutu and Tutsi communities.

Hostilities in the country have been let to go on for decades. But the latest wave of violence was triggered last year following the death of President Ntaryamira in the same plane crash that also killed the Rwandan president.

Since then efforts at long-term political reconciliation have been hampered by intermittent outbreaks of violence.

The case of Rwanda and Burundi is a sad chapter in Africa's history. It is sad because it portrays the ineffectiveness of the continental body - the Organisation of African Unity - in addressing the conflicts of the continent. It is also sad because it is a proof that intolerance of views and ethnic hostility have become solid facts of a people called Africans.

The founding fathers of the OAU must be turning in their graves for their vision of a united Africa has come to naught. If intolerance is not within national boundaries, it is across national borders.

The OAU is so far unable to resolve continental problems. Not that the UN is any better going by the disastrous interventions in such far-flung countries like Somalia and Bosnia. But the international organization is better placed to act because it can call on the military support of various member countries, including the mighty United States of America.

It is upon this realisation that we are appealing to the international community, through the UN, to move in fast in Burundi and pre-empt what was witnessed in neighbouring Rwanda last year. Any further delay in the intervention might be too costly in human terms.

Education at crossroads

A lot has been said and written about the deteriorating standards of education in the country, particularly after the announcement of the results of both the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education and the Kenya Certificate of Education.

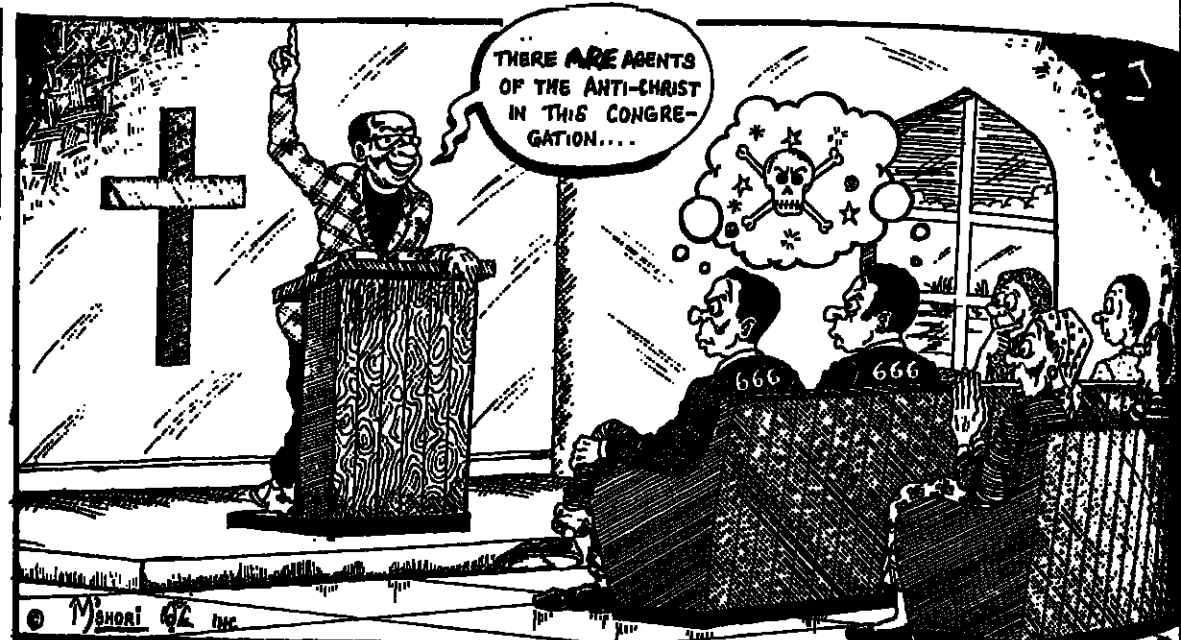
Performance of candidates in respective parts of the country has been analysed and reasons ranging from politics to lack of physical facilities given.

While it is evident that performance in the economically-marginalised areas is obviously poor, poor performance in better-off areas is difficult to understand. In these places, there is no lack of classrooms. Indeed, parents are more than willing to contribute towards the improvement of physical facilities and other amenities.

Incidentally, education analysts in these areas point an accusing finger at their better economic downturn. In tea growing areas for instance, pupils are easily lured to work in the shambas by the good daily wages offered by farmers.

It is not unusual to find primary school children handling several notes of hundred shillings on a weekly basis. With this kind of money around, it is tempting for some school-going children to abandon the classroom for tea shambas particularly during peak harvest seasons.

The provincial administration should exercise their many options to ensure that primary school children are kept away from tea and miraa shambas as their being there affects end of the year national examination results.



MAILBOX

The Editor,
Target,
Box 45009
Nairobi.

Women on the wrong path

As the century draws to a close, the world is witnessing a feminine revolution. I appreciate the demands of our women to achieve more recognition, but it is noteworthy that somewhere along the line, women have gone off the target.

Some of the agendas raised in the forums organised by women's pressure groups reveal that there are too many holes in their endeavours to have their rights appreciated.

Phrases like "men are exploiting women", "women are not accorded equal opportunities as opposed to men," etc are being used by women in their pursuit of liberty.

I take exception to the fact that in their craving for equality, women are now wearing trousers, shirts, sneakers, etc. Why should women invade and raid men's fashion camp? Will wearing these outfits make them "more men" or be less noticed as women?

Leaders of some women's pressure groups have turned their forums into male-bashing sessions instead of dealing with crucial and pertinent issues affecting them. Most of them use these platforms for image building and not for the much needed gender sensitisation exercise.

Until recently, gender sensitivity meetings were exclusive affairs of urbanised women as they concerned themselves with feathering their own nests ignoring their rural counterparts who, if anything, bear the brunt of inequality.

The advice women should immediately take is that they should stop dragging men in their bid to attain liberty during debates simply for the purposes of maligning them. No wonder it is said that women are their own worst enemies!

Men appreciate that the problems faced by women lie at the heart of the current global agenda. Kenyan women should, however, learn to become orderly, respectful and realistic to ensure a smooth and progressive plugging out of their problems.

Barrack Henry Arot,
Home Bay

Christianity, Islam related

Christianity and Islam are among the most related religions in the universe. They share many common prophets, laws, practices and even basic religious pillars.

Unfortunately, Christians and Muslims have over the years treated one another with suspicion, hatred and resentment. Islam began with Prophet Muhammad who lived at time when Christianity faced many problems.

To some people, both Christianity and Islam originate from Abraham. Having had a son with the slave girl called Hagar, Abraham later had a son, Isaac, with his wife Sarah. The slave girl's son was Isaac.

Domestic wrangles forced Abraham to later send both sons away after they vowed to fight whenever they or their future generations met, going by Dr Kwame Okwor of the University of Nigeria.

Some scholars say that the hostility is a result of numerous common truths in the two religions. One of the pivotal reasons for the difference is the divinity of Jesus Christ and how He became the son of God.

To Muslims Jesus is a prophet just like many other ancient prophets. This contradicts the Christian belief.

To Christians Jesus Christ was the son of God. They recognise Him as the only bridge between

Githunguri shouldn't lie to Kenyans

So, after such a long lull in political and social wilderness, Mr Stanley Githunguri has seen the light and decided to explain his reason for tagging President Moi's coat tail in Kiambu District.

And how does he go about doing it? He says nobody in that hot bed of opposition politics should have butterflies in his stomach about his political intentions.

"I am apolitical," you quoted him as saying. Yet, during the

Anti-Walji case dismissal unfair

I have been forced to write Hon Amin Wajir, parliamentary representative of Westlands.

In a note with profound regret, the electoral commission has unjustifiably dismissed a petition against you, leaving me of another scene where I witnessed a miscarriage of justice.

The petitioners are Mr. Justice Emmanuel Oti and his team about the fact that you orchestrated during the elections but only to have the accounts swept under the carpet simply because you are a right-hand man.

Mr. Walji, I am further aggrieved by the fact that out of many who were involved in the election, you managed to get away with some of our fellow misguides. You are not only a misleader but also a hypocrite. You are all people notwithstanding the fact that you are in the same boat as the Kenyan African people towards colonialism and neocolonialism given the fact that the Kenyan African people are not a indigenous Kenyan people.

The worth of our struggle for independence and self-determination will only be sustained if undue political emphasis on you and other leaders is not allowed to prevail.

"Very concerned," Wajir

Aids a concern for everybody

It is interesting that some people (and communities) still believe as if the scourge of the deadly killer disease, Aids, is a fiction. This is despite the fact that a lot of money and time has been spent on Aids awareness.

World Aids Day is December 1. This year it will be under the banner Shared Responsibility. Shared Responsibility is a choice of this theme, the World Health Organisation is adding another dimension.

It intends to highlight the importance of equality and solidarity in the global response to Aids. The theme is also in line with this year's UN International Year for Tolerance.

Murynka Malmbe,

Local News



"Life or no Aids, we are all together," seems to be what the man on the left is telling his Aids infected colleague as he fetches him a drink.

Churches respond to challenges of Aids

By Jeff Mbure

In its past failures, the church alone has the tools to bring about behaviour change and promotion of sexual practices preventing Aids. The church alone offers health and healing to communities.

The issues for the church in Africa to address are: "What does the Bible say about sex? What does the scriptures teach about faithfulness in marriage? What does the Bible teach about abstinence? It is only for Roman Catholic clergy or for those who are not ready to submit our habits and culture to the superior authority of the Word of God?"

The church can do more than pursue the guidelines for ministries outlined by Pastor Dennis White of the Nairobi Pentecostal Church, says the publication.

The guidelines are: • Bear honest conviction that we are not only dealing with a medical crisis but a moral one. • Declare and hold to the biblical truths concerning adultery, sexual immorality and self-control with the help of the Holy Spirit.

• Communicate a vision of holy sex, as something which enhances life when used as God intended. • Offer hope through Jesus Christ to the troubled society and to those who already have Aids. • Show our congregations that they have a Christian responsibility towards people with Aids and towards their family.

In a recent issue, the *Kenya Church Growth* bulletin says: "This is the time for the church in Africa to begin programmes that will prevent the further spread of Aids. There is need for

churches to start both counselling and care ministries for those already affected with Aids. Furthermore, we must learn to love in word and deed."

The publication notes: "Preaching in the pulpit alone will not solve this critical social and moral problem. It is also good to visit people in their homes and open the Word of God to them, leaving no gaps for misunderstanding. The church can guide the Aids victims and the family to wholeness of life. The key thing is that the pastor, helped by the church, becomes an agent for change so that people change their way of thinking and their sexual behaviour."

"To do this, a pastor must first of all change his attitude towards moral purity and towards Aids victims, seeing them as a part of his pastoral ministry, and plan accordingly. The pastor should also try to change both the inner heart of his people and the outward structures and traditions which affect the life of his people."

Mrs Dörtzbach, a missionary health worker in Kenya attached to MAP, throws this challenge: "Millions of Africans are dying from a preventable disease. The church of Jesus Christ has the answer for stopping the epidemic through modelling and teaching righteous living. As the African church confronts Aids with assistance from Christian development organizations, it has tremendous potential to guide appropriate sexual behaviour and curb new infections."

"As churches are equipped to minister to whole families affected by Aids they provide not only a pulpit message but a broad community platform for shaping Africa's youth, education, economy, and social

Eldoret still paying defectors

By James Katululu

The Uasin Gishu branch of FORD-Asili wants the Electoral Commission to take action against the Eldoret Municipal Council and the Warembo County Council clerks for deliberately allowing councillors who have resigned from the party to attend council meetings.

The branch says the councillors had also continued to draw allowances from the two civic bodies even though they had officially resigned from the party that sponsored them during the 1992 multi-party elections.

Branch chairman Julius Masiva says in the letter to the Electoral Commission chairman, Mr Justice Zachariah Chesoni, that the branch had evidence that the two clerks had received resignation letters from the affected councillors.

According to the information the branch has, the two clerks had received the resignation letters from the affected councillors by December, 1994, but had continued to invite them to attend council meetings.

The affected councillors are Messrs D.N. Mwangi of Market Ward, W. Kamathi of Race Course, Eluid Kinyanjui Thairu of 'Kapsoya' Ward within the Warembo County Council and Mr J.N. Gitanu.

Mr Masiva said the Clerks had refused to comply with the Local Government Act CAP 265 section 63(4) which required them to alert the Electoral Commission of the three vacant seats for the commission to

facilitate by-elections.

Copies attached to Mr Masiva's letter show that the four civic leaders abandoned FORD-Asili to join Kanu between June and December last year.

The four wrote separate letters witnessed by a Commissioner of Oaths, in which they alerted the clerk to the Eldoret Municipal Council, Mr P.K. Kiptoo of their decision to defect to Kanu.

However, a letter written to council members inviting them to a full council meeting on February 23, this year, also includes the names of the said councillors.

Mr Masiva said that the clerk had also allowed Mr Gitanu, who resigned in June last year, to take part in the meeting that elected the present Eldoret mayor, Councillor Joseph Magut.

"It is therefore imperative that you take immediate legal steps to cause by-elections in the said electoral areas to avoid legal action against the commission by my branch", Mr Masiva told Justice Chesoni.

The Parliamentary and Local Government Elections Act requires that if a person quits the party that sponsored him/her to the elections, he/she automatically surrenders the seat he won through that party.

The branch also demands that the Minister for Local Government declares the elections of the present Eldoret Mayor null and void and order for fresh elections.

Communicators to discuss human dignity

Human dignity is the subject of the World Association of Christian Communication in Metepec, Mexico, coming October.

A pro-congress bulletin says the communicators will explore the essential role played by communication in promoting equality, justice and peace.

The theme, Communication for Human Dignity, places the supreme value of all human beings at the centre of every action, endeavour and plan for the future.

According to the bulletin, WACC's Congress '95 takes place at a time when the world is in turmoil. "The future is open and insecure. Many have asked if we are on the threshold of a new age of barbarism. Others

point at glimmers of hope, indicating a new era of tolerance and reconciliation," the bulletin says promising that Congress '95 will offer global, regional and local perspectives in which the visual as well as the oral will express the theme.

Topics to be covered in the five-day congress (Oct 7-11) range from ethics, communication and religion, ecology, indigenous perspectives to ender issues.

The same theme has been covered in regional seminars of WACC. The African region seminar was held in September last year in Lomé, Togo.

Children's book fair in May

A 16-year old child who has founded a highly successful private library in South Africa will grace the 4th Pan African Children's Bookfair which takes place at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre between May 28 and 31.

The fair is organised by the Council for the Promotion of Children's Science Publication in Africa (CHISCP).

Learning Science at an Early Age is the theme participants will address.

The Pan-African Children's Bookfair lays emphasis on making the learning of science fun, through books and games. It believes that the strategic way for Africa's development is children learning and appreciating creative science from the cradle.

News Analysis

ODONGO THREAT NOW A CONTIGIOUS POLITICAL AFFLICTION

By Blamuel Njururi

After the hype, will Kenyans learn the truth? Ever since President Daniel arap Moi introduced the subject of guerrilla threats last January, the country has been gripped by a strange political malaise in the name of "guerrilla mania," whose cure appears officially elusive.

The contagious political affliction has not only affected the ruling Kenyan African National Union (Kanu) rank and file, with the symptomatic mass hysteric demonstrations, but is also ravaging through the opposition as it threatens to attain epidemic proportions spilling over into neighbouring Uganda and the Sudan.

In one of the seemingly high level conducted mass campaigns, President Moi's government and the ruling party are sparing no effort in indoctrinating the Kenyan masses that state security is seriously threatened by a ragtag army of nondescript guerrilla movements.

On March 21, the day when everyone who is anyone crowded into the chamber of the House of Representatives for the official opening of the fourth session of the Seventh Parliament by President Moi, the air was still wet with the perspiration of the Kanu Parliamentary Group, which had earlier gathered in the Old Chamber to dutifully swear that they would drum up the guerrilla talk in and out of the august House.

The PG vowed to "sensitise warananchi" on the alleged plot to overthrow the Kenya government by the February Eighteen Movement (FEM), with its military wing of February Fourteen Popular Resistance Army (FERA), under the command of the so-called "Brigadier" John Odongo.

The following day, Vice-President George Saitoti told parliament that Kenyans will be shocked when those behind the guerrilla movement are exposed. "Events are unfolding and the truth will come out when the real players are exposed. It does not matter which party the alleged guerrilla leader (Odongo) belongs

Exposure threat an early warning of another round of political witchhunting reminiscent of Mwakenya days.

to. What matters is the threat against Kenya's stability," he asserted, amid jeers, heckling and points of order from the opposition benches.

Saitoti weathered the opposition heckling bravely as he introduced what could soon turn to be yet another black chapter in Kenya's multiparty democratic process. The veiled threat of exposing the "real players" behind the FEM and FERA guerrilla movements, was seen by political observers, as an early warning to Kenyans to brace for another round of political witchhunting, which could attain the proportion of the infamous Mwakenya persecutions or another round of



Prof George Saitoti



Mr Amos Wako



President Moi



President Museveni

Kenyans still waiting for big shock, Mr VP

political detentions, if not a judicial soap opera reminiscent of the disgraced former Constitutional Minister Charles Muganyizi, who had earlier gathered in the Old Chamber to dutifully swear that they would drum up the guerrilla talk in and out of the august House.

As Saitoti was telling parliament about the shocks which would accompany the guerrilla revelations, President Moi, a few kilometres away, was telling school children and their parents at Nairobi School that he would soon "reveal shocking things" about the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK).

The vice-president may very well have been expressing the sentiments of his party hierarchy but he is bound in some way to have been paying back for the timely legal intervention which quashed the private prosecution, for his alleged part in the Sh 18 billion Goldenberg scandal, instituted by opposition KORD-Kenya Lang'ata MP, Railin Odongo.

The Saitoti case offered itself as an opportunity for Wako to get even with Pamela.

Wako's intervention in the historic case deflated public anxiety on whether the A-G would allow the law to take its course in so far as a person of the vice-president's stature was involved. The move tended to confirm suspicion that the Kanu government was not serious in ridding the country of high level endemic corruption or adhere to

What excited Kanu leaders and sent political tremors down the opposition militant camps were President Museveni revelations.

according to the political man out-man dogma to save his skin. The vice-president, who has done his rounds of leading the psychopathic Kanu public demonstrations against the alleged

FEM guerrilla leader "Brig" Odongo, is seemingly taking over the non-avoidable role of commanding Kanu war-mongers from veterans like Local Government Minister William Ok Njiru, Kanu secretary general Joseph Kamotho and the Rift Valley majimbotists.

As the man just a heart-beat from the presidency, he may have been considered suitable to lead the Kanu army against the alleged guerrilla "key players" following disclosures by Ugandan President Yoweri Kagame Museveni, that he actually knew Odongo and his clandestine activities against Kenya.

Museveni's statement was received by Kanu and its government as God-send proof that indeed the combined forces of FEM and FERA were capable of taking over the Kenya government any time. The Ugandan leader told a press conference on March 20, that his

first encounter with Odongo was in 1972 during the abortive raid into Mbarara, Uganda, by a 500-strong-man Kikosi Maalum force pieced together by former President Milton Obote. He claimed he gave Odongo a lift back to Dar-es-Salaam on a seven-tonner he could hardly drive as a learner and that the Kenyan formally introduced himself the following year (1973). He gave Odongo no military decorations.

When they finally met again February 4, to read newspaper headlines, the Moi government had issued a statement from the House in Nairobi which painted a horror scene on criminal activities carried out by FEM and FERA operating from Uganda.

The alleged guerrilla movements were accused in the statement of perpetrating tribal clashes in the country. Interestingly, investigations on tribal clashes by the National Council of Churches of Kenya, and the committee in 1992, never carried across the names of the movements or their involvement in the politically instigated tribal

The Kenya government security instruments are yet to be seen.

So far, Kenya troops have been put on alert to the alleged guerrilla threats to the Moi government.

such activities and when he would not listen, Ugandan troops, under the command of Brig Chiefti Ali, raided the area killing two of Odongo's men and capturing him. He was thereafter detained at Makindye military barracks. President Museveni's disclosures were not without a catch which Kanu hawks would like buried into political oblivion. The Ugandan leader said he rang President Moi to tell him of Odongo and the action taken. He did not say if Moi demanded Odongo from Uganda at that stage.

Barly this year, Museveni followed up his crackdown on Odongo's activities with a high-level delegation to President Moi to thoroughly brief the Kenyan leader on the Odongo issue.

Kenyans did not immediately hear, either from Uganda or the government, of these seemingly good neighbourly gestures. President Museveni or the danger posed by Odongo or his guerrilla movements.

When they finally met again February 4, to read newspaper headlines, the Moi government had issued a statement from the House in Nairobi which painted a horror scene on criminal activities carried out by FEM and FERA operating from Uganda.

The alleged guerrilla movements were accused in the statement of perpetrating tribal clashes in the country. Interestingly, investigations on tribal clashes by the National Council of Churches of Kenya, and the committee in 1992, never carried across the names of the movements or their involvement in the politically instigated tribal

The Kenya government security instruments are yet to be seen.

So far, Kenya troops have been put on alert to the alleged guerrilla threats to the Moi government.

such activities and when he would not listen, Ugandan troops, under the command of Brig Chiefti Ali, raided the area killing two of Odongo's men and capturing him. He was thereafter detained at Makindye military barracks. President Museveni's disclosures were not without a catch which Kanu hawks would like buried into political oblivion. The Ugandan leader said he rang President Moi to tell him of Odongo and the action taken. He did not say if Moi demanded Odongo from Uganda at that stage.

Barly this year, Museveni followed up his crackdown on Odongo's activities with a high-level delegation to President Moi to thoroughly brief the Kenyan leader on the Odongo issue.

Kenyans did not immediately hear, either from Uganda or the government, of these seemingly good neighbourly gestures. President Museveni or the danger posed by Odongo or his guerrilla movements.

When they finally met again February 4, to read newspaper headlines, the Moi government had issued a statement from the House in Nairobi which painted a horror scene on criminal activities carried out by FEM and FERA operating from Uganda.

The alleged guerrilla movements were accused in the statement of perpetrating tribal clashes in the country. Interestingly, investigations on tribal clashes by the National Council of Churches of Kenya, and the committee in 1992, never carried across the names of the movements or their involvement in the politically instigated tribal

The Kenya government security instruments are yet to be seen.

So far, Kenya troops have been put on alert to the alleged guerrilla threats to the Moi government.

such activities and when he would not listen, Ugandan troops, under the command of Brig Chiefti Ali, raided the area killing two of Odongo's men and capturing him. He was thereafter detained at Makindye military barracks. President Museveni's disclosures were not without a catch which Kanu hawks would like buried into political oblivion. The Ugandan leader said he rang President Moi to tell him of Odongo and the action taken. He did not say if Moi demanded Odongo from Uganda at that stage.

Barly this year, Museveni followed up his crackdown on Odongo's activities with a high-level delegation to President Moi to thoroughly brief the Kenyan leader on the Odongo issue.

Business/News Analysis



Unique museum... The Moran houses a museum in which commoners can enjoy the comfort of the 12th century royal Kabaka seats.

Foreigners shy away from NSE

By James Macharia

President Daniel arap Moi's announcement in his Jamhuri Day speech last year that foreign investors were allowed to buy and sell shares at the Nairobi Stock Exchange from last January 1 was well received by local private investors, companies listed at the NSE and the donor community.

The move, in line with the overall economic and financial liberalisation measures introduced under the structural adjustment programme (SAPs), sparked an immediate and dramatic rise in share trading at the close of last year as well as the first quarter of 1995 as investors and market players, out for quick profits, hoped to sell to the expected foreign buyers.

This, however, was not to be and businessmen, the general public and the government are wondering why the expected flow of foreign investors has not been realised.

Some analysts argue that the interest foreign fund managers from America, UK and Europe (to borrow Saitoti's phrase) behind the clashes which would have convinced them to invest in Kenya is still in the process of being established. So far Kenyan troops, which comprise a large unit of the Kenya Defence Forces, are still engaged in the politically instigated tribal clashes.

Political observers are of the view that the real danger posed by the guerrilla mania will be away investors, tourists, international sympathy and the issue which seemingly does not have a precise security operation. The wicked guerrilla phenomenon may also be used as the ticket for a new wave of state repression.

experienced in the newly industrialised countries (NICs) of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand and Singapore. But some stock market experts remain sceptical of Kenya's ability to adequately exploit the foreign investment climate citing the unpreparedness of the capital markets to cope with such a cashflow influx as expected.

Some foreign investors have complained of the slow pace of the current transfer of share certificates, saying the process takes too long once the transactions have taken place at the Stock Exchange floor.

The NSE chairman, Mr Jimmah Mbari announced recently that a Central Depository System (CDS) would be established, once it has been tested, to speed up the transfer process.

However, confusion reigns over who will administer the system as the NSE, the Capital Markets Authority (CMA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) are all involved in its implementation.

Other sources indicate that it could be administered by a separate trust depository company so long as the investors remain in limbo.

In the future, full liberalisation of portfolio investments should be implemented when the securities available at the stock exchange are increased substantially from the current 20 per cent foreign investors allowance.

Turn to Page 13

Morans outside Manyattas

Situated in the fast-growing township of Kitengela, within Mavoko Town Council, the Moran Hotel is in a class of its own, for despite competing effectively with other internationally rated hotels in the country, it also has a unique museum with artifacts dating back to the 12th century.

The hotel opened its doors in 1992 and has since been entertaining thousands of guests, especially during the weekends.

Operating under the Moran Group of Hotels banner, the Kitengela Moran is ideal for family weekend-outs since it has a big area from where visitors and guests can while away time as they enjoy their privacy.

It has 30 spacious bedrooms at very reasonable rates. The hotel

is 20 minutes drive from Nairobi and two kilometres from the junction of Namanga on the Nairobi-Mombasa highway. It has a fully equipped curio shop offering antiques, carvings and semi-precious stones at affordable prices.

Its special feature, the museum, has two royal seats used by Kabakas of the Baganda kingdom between the 12th and 16th century among other highly rated rare artifacts.

"We are planning to go out of our way to ensure that those visiting us here enjoy all the comfort they deserve so that they will always remember to come back", says the chairman of the Moran Group, Mr Benjamin Ndubai.

MORAN - MTWAPA



THE MOST AMAZING SUNSETS ARE VIEWED FROM THE MTWAPA CREEK

Fresh as breezes at The Moran at Mtwapa creek is an atmosphere of total relaxation. Magnificent beaches are adorned with umbrellas. The reef, carved by the elements and time, is a photographer's delight of sea creatures in a rainbow of colours.

Comfortable, self-contained and air-conditioned rooms also you can relax in. A few minutes away from Mtwapa on the Mombasa-Nairobi road, The Moran is the place to unwind and enjoy the natural rhythm.

MORAN HOTELS KENYA

For more information and reservations
MORAN HOTELS LTD
1st Floor, Coastal House, Hale Selous Avenue
P.O. Box 7799, Nairobi
Telephone: 350151 to 350154 Fax 350155

MORAN - ATHI RIVER



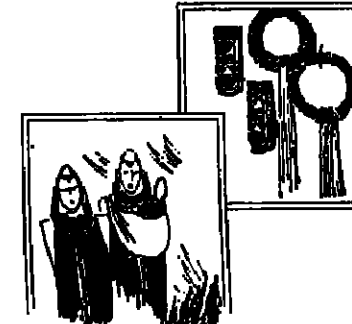
ON THE SCENIC ATHI PLAINS IS A SPECTACULAR BEAUTY

Just a short drive from the Athi River is another Moran Hotel - twenty minutes from Kenya's capital city of Nairobi and an escape from the hustle and bustle of the city. The Moran at Athi River is a retreat for those who want to relax and enjoy the beauty of the Athi Plains.

All the rooms are self-contained and beautifully decorated. There is fun for the whole family with all the different facilities available which include swimming pool and bar. Visitors enjoy the beautiful landscaped area and enjoy the view of the Athi Plains.

As the sun sets, the Athi Plains take on a magical glow. The Moran is the perfect place to enjoy the beauty of the Athi Plains.

MORAN - NAMANGA



A RARE VISION IN THE HEART OF MAASAILAND

This exciting lodge is surrounded by beautiful landscapes. There are breathtaking views of endemism hills and villages that have been carved and covered by nature over hundreds of years.

Kenya is world famous for its spectacular beauty. Namanga is the heart of the world-renowned Maasai. Adorned in their traditional spears and colorful beads, the Maasai greet the guests and welcome them to the heart of the Maasai land. The Moran is the perfect place to enjoy the beauty of the Maasai land.

Comfortable, self-contained and air-conditioned rooms also you can relax in. A few minutes away from Mtwapa on the Mombasa-Nairobi road, The Moran is the place to unwind and enjoy the natural rhythm.

MORAN - AMBOSELI



YOU CAN SEE ALL OF AFRICA IN ONE COUNTRY

At The Moran in Amboseli National Park you will see the tall acacia trees to Africa, Mount Kilimanjaro. You will have breathtaking views of much of Kenya's unspoiled wildlife - including lion, elephant, buffalo, giraffe and zebra - on your game drive. Amboseli National Park is accessible by road. It is 140 km from Nairobi, so you may choose to fly and just spend 45 minutes getting there. After all, the closer the time you spend travelling, the longer the memory of that you will have for your game drive and relaxation at The Moran.

All the rooms are self-contained and beautifully decorated. There is fun for the whole family with all the different facilities available which include swimming pool and bar. Visitors enjoy the beautiful landscaped area and enjoy the view of the Athi Plains.

As the sun sets, the Athi Plains take on a magical glow. The Moran is the perfect place to enjoy the beauty of the Athi Plains.

Why this harassment of poor people's lawyers?

Armed thugs (arsonists to some people) have lately targeted Kituo cha Sheria and probably by the time you read this, the institution that provides legal advice to the financially marginalised will have been attacked for the umpteenth time.

The latest attack left two guards hospitalised and a trail of destruction.

The story on record is that those thugs went to the centre with the specific aim of causing damage, not to steal.

That was the fourth attack this year on the Kituo, a centre that takes care of legal matters of the people who cannot afford to hire legal representation.

The legal advice centre is therefore a charitable place from where hundreds of Kenyans have benefited since 1973. It was therefore a surprise that anybody would want to do any harm to the learned friends who sacrifice their time to serve the poor or the building that houses them.

What is not surprising however, is the fact that even after the three first attempts to destroy the centre, no suspect has ever been arrested by the Kenya Police.

Ordinarily, the state security force should have posted its own men at the centre, not necessarily for protection, but to also ensure that if those thugs dared another attempt, then that would be the end of the road for them.

Unfortunately for the centre, lawyers and those it benefits, this did not happen and when those thugs struck, they found an open field where they exercised their evil deed to the best of their ability leaving the centre almost completely destroyed.

Those sort of attacks are not new. Publisher and MP Njehi Gatibaki's offices at Afro House have suffered similar attacks severally. At one time, the thugs attempted to throw out one of Mr Gatibaki's employees from a third floor window of the building on Tom Mboya Street.

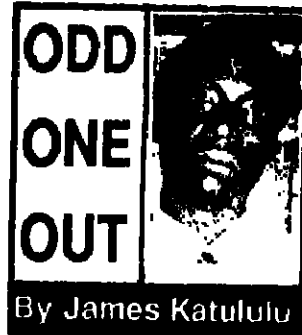
Who would want to do this? Ordinarily, robbers do not just strike to damage. They strike to steal and make away with all the valuables they can lay their hands on.

Commissioned saboteurs on the other hand attack to destroy and damage things that could implicate their commissioners in one way or other, and in my humble judgement, this was the case at the Legal Advisory Centre.

To date, two weeks after the attack, the police have not arrested any suspects. We were told that those thugs could have been carrying guns with silencers.

If this is true, it should not be difficult to trace the attackers, for guns with silencers are very few indeed and those with them are well known.

It would not be presumptuous to think that those people with guns with silencers might strike the centre again at their pleasure and perhaps leave behind worse damage than they left at the Museum Hill premises of Kimo.



By James Katululu

It is instructive to note that the attack at the LAC was not the work of ordinary criminals, the attackers were commissioned professionals.

Just where do you stand Mr Wako?

If there is a time that Kenyans need sober advice of an Attorney General, then I believe this is it. Equally, if there is a time that most folks wish Mr Amos Wako was retired from that office and prosecuted in the public interest, then I am sorry that it is none other than this.

Kenyans need an A-G. Then why the retirement of Mr Wako and his prosecution?

My answer to this is that Mr Wako has been living like a half blind man, who only recognises crime when it is committed by people who do not spot Kanu beads.

This Wako man is also half deaf and does not hear of any other crime, except that committed by the people who do not have the things I have told you about. Sorry, his mouth is also sealed unless the same people commit crime.

What I am driving at is that Mr Wako certainly operates with two sets of laws, one for the opposition and another for his employer, the Kanu government.

In Mr Wako's way of operation, one easily concludes that the opposition is composed of criminals while those in his employer's camp are holy people, who know evil a long time ago and have therefore no reason to engage in any.

Mr Wako is undoubtedly a firm believer of the boss being the boss no matter how wrong he is. Before the Busia-born lawyer became this country's fifth Attorney-General, he was one of the most respected attorneys in human rights circles and indeed received a number of accolades for his contribution in that direction.

His replacement of Matthew Guy Mulili in 1991 therefore came as a sweet surprise to many. They expected that the new man at the AG's Chamber would project the rights of all Kenyans, even those who sang the loudest that his employer "must go."

Surprise, surprise, Mr Wako has changed very fast within those four years and seems to exercise only professional faculties that tell him to persecute those who do not agree with his employer. Otherwise, what is one

expected to think of a man who becomes the opposite of his former self in four years? What, also, do you think of a man who believes that he cannot get along unless he kneels before another? Well, ask me another.

That was a nice address Mr Moi

If there is anything I admire most about President Daniel arap Moi, it is his ability to speak in public. Of course not when he talks about "singing people kama panya" but while making official speeches like the one he made last week during the official opening of the fourth session of parliament.

No matter what opposition leaders may want to say about this speech, I personally believe it was one from a mature politician and nationalist who spoke just the way a man like Kwameh Nkrumah would have if he was alive this day.

Instead of criticising the president's speech, those guys in the opposition should perhaps, like me, be questioning the sincerity in which that well-tailored speech was delivered.

For me, the president's speech was full of reconciliation and co-operation tones delivered at the right place—the National Assembly, where the laws of this country are formulated.

Indeed, I still believe that if there is any leader who can speak, convince and entice people in this country, then President Moi leads and this he has demonstrated in so many ways, especially since this country became pluralistic politically.

President Moi is endowed with a gift of speech that he has used quite often to get out of very awkward political spots and one he has also used quite advantageously to endear himself to his subjects—even when very few want to hear of him.

Unfortunately, quite often, President Moi does not live by what he preaches either by choice or prevailing circumstances which can be excused by the fact that politicians in this part of the world are not well-known for being men of consistency.

This I stand to be corrected. If President Moi and his men lived and took seriously what the boss said when he reconvened parliament, then I believe cases of confrontation in this nation would be minimised.

If those in the public administration business took what their boss said seriously, then we would not have fellows like this DO in Embu who has the guts to order the arrest of six Members of Parliament at one go.

Such fellows would know that MPs are indeed VIPs who should not just be arrested at will and whim. Unfortunately those very dear Nyayo words during the late opening of parliament may have been dead and buried as soon as they were spoken.

Langata: Where the dead are 'restless'

"What's going on at Lang'ata cemetery?" a Mary Knoll priest from USA wondered as he narrated what he witnessed one Saturday during a burial service of an Aids victim.

The priest said that as soon as the burial ended, one of the cemetery attendants went to the mourners and demanded to be shown the relevant documents authorizing them to bury the young man.

Another person was by their side advising them to return the following day and check whether the tomb had been interfered with. This suggestion shocked them but further enquiries revealed that it was not uncommon for some people to come at night after the burial to dig up coffins taking them and other expensive items the dead may have been buried with.

The bodies would then be returned to the same grave minus those items.

At the time the priest was making his observations, a local newspaper claimed that hyenas were feasting on dead bodies in the unmarked graveyard at Lang'ata cemetery.

The horrifying account claimed that, due to the fact that the graveyard was shallow and bodies were dumped there before being covered with soil while awaiting more bodies to be brought in, it was common for wild animals to flock there at night and devour the bodies scattering various parts all over.

For a long time there have been stories about the sad condition of our mortuaries and cemeteries. The stories are quite shocking to say the least.

Traditionally, Africans feared death and in fact treated dead bodies with a lot of respect so as to avoid curses. Among some communities it was only the elderly who could see and even touch a dead body.

They demand "body preservation" money but no sooner do the owners of the body leave the mortuary than the corpse is removed and another put in its place.

With the passing of time, all this has changed and death has become one of the most profitable businesses, so much that those involved in it pray that more people die so that they can reap more profits.

A look at what is happening in our mortuaries, especially those in government institutions, graphically illustrates the ordinary people's attitude towards the dead. In such places, corruption runs high with the attendants playing games ranging from deliberate disappearance of bodies when most needed, to pretension of

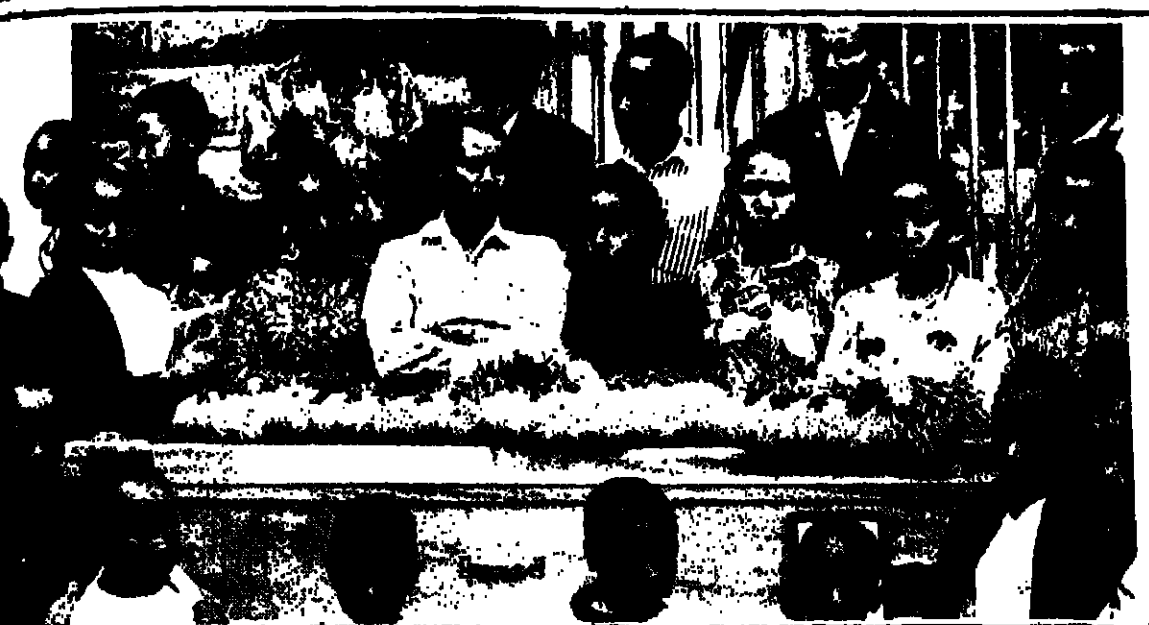


A Catholic priest throws soil into the grave at a burial service dead miss.

sections each with a purpose. The largest and most common one is the extreme corner where the dead are buried at a fee of Sh 200. Just below this is the children's area where the fee is Sh 140. The graveyard is a foot wide and a foot high.

For the most part, there is what the attendants call the "deceased" area. The City Council has an all-year care of the graves and the attendants even have a better system of making private graves for the workers on the site.

Lang'ata cemetery is divided into five sections each with a purpose. The largest and most common one is the extreme corner where the dead are buried at a fee of Sh 200. Just below this is the children's area where the fee is Sh 140. The graveyard is a foot wide and a foot high.



Family members gather around the coffin of a parted relative just before burial as a sign of love and respect.

Walking around this part of the huge graveyard, one notices tombstones of some well-known names laid to rest here. Among them is that of one of the country's best reputed crime buster, police reservist Patrick Shaw. There is no doubt that some of the criminals he eliminated are buried next to him.

I was also interested in the so-called mass graveyard, where the unclaimed bodies are dumped.

Standing at the edge of the permanent graveyard the cemetery attendant pointed to the western corner shouting: "There it is," and explained that it was not a mass graveyard but the unmarked graves area.

He said that contrary to what had been written in a local newspaper, there was nothing like a mass grave in Lang'ata. "What there is a section of the cemetery where unclaimed bodies from hospitals and mortuaries around Nairobi are buried", he said.

He dismissed as "rubbish" reports that hyenas and other wild animals were feasting on bodies buried there. He said there was no way wild animals could dig up a normal grave, which was covered by soil up to three or four feet deep.

He said the unmarked graves were normal graveyards in every respect.

The only difference is that these unclaimed bodies are just put in sisal sacks or wrapped in a blanket and then buried without a coffin. Three bodies are heaped on top of another in the same grave. We don't bury more than three persons in the same hole," the attendant said and explained that even those buried in the

unmarked graveyard are not unknown as such.

"Before each unclaimed body is brought here for burial, a metal tag is fixed through the ankle bone bearing a number and the name of the deceased if known and this metal piece is supposed to be permanent. That is, even well after the body is rotten, the metal piece will be there after the bones are decayed.

"In the office there is a permanent record of who is buried where with particulars similar to those on the metal tag. If the need arises to exhume any of the unclaimed bodies, it's easy to know where to dig it up," he said.

"How can my workers know what kind of precious items a person is buried with when they were not there when he was placed in the coffin?"

There was no evidence at all that there has been any disturbance with the graves recently. In fact, it is impossible to know these are graves except for the recently covered ones.

At the time of the visit, there were four empty graves in this section. The caretaker said it was not common to bury unclaimed bodies.

A body is supposed to remain in the mortuary for 30 days before it is disposed of. But even after it has been buried the relatives can come and pay a fee for it to be exhumed no matter how long it has been buried.

Fighting for self-preservation

By Tim Chigodo

The San people, a shy nomadic tribe on the arid fringes of Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia, can no longer run away from Western civilisation but giving up a centuries-old lifestyle is proving difficult for a people used to hunting and gathering for their needs.

"We have no choice but to follow the world trend", says Ndekenya Mpofo, an elder of the San people living in a semi-arid area on Zimbabwe's south-western border, part of Sanland extending from the deserts of northern Botswana and eastern Namibia.

Of late, the San people have been in the news. There is so much talk about the need to rehabilitate, assimilate, educate, integrate, feed and bring their lifestyles to the fold of "modern" societies.

The distorted and prejudiced picture that has emerged from most news items, government officials and aid agencies' statements represents the San as an illiterate, backward and helpless community unwilling to be part of a

broader Zimbabwe.

Similar reports have emanated from Botswana and Namibia where there are larger populations of the San living in harsh desert conditions after constantly being pushed around by the more powerful groups.

The San have by and large shunned the Western type of education, preferring not to work on the land but reaping from the wild. They resent mixing with other groups and have no permanent homes and no fixed property in the real sense.

Governments and aid agencies have over the years tried with little success to change their lifestyle. A document prepared by the Norwegian Aid Agency (NORAD) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for a conference to discuss the issue of the San people illustrates the dilemma of integrating them.

Problems range from social and cultural adaptation to changed land and resources bases, and the increasing challenges from more powerful neighbours to linguistic and education problems of identity and representation.

"The bush was our home and everything came from there: food, shelter, water, clothing—everything," says Mpofo, who is believed to be approaching 100 years of age.

She adds that way back, before they were pushed into the arid areas from where they now eke a difficult living, all they did was to put shelter in areas where there were enough wild animals, plants and fruits to sustain them. When these ran out, they moved on to another area while the ones they abandoned recovered.

Local historian Ivan Mumbumba says until 2,000 years ago, the San were hunter-gatherers who were progressively displaced into arid areas by the agricultural-based Bantu groups.

Training 'killer cells' to fight malaria

Scientists are planning to train "killer cells" within the human body to seek out and destroy cells infected with parasites that cause malaria. The same technique may also offer a way of treating Aids and some cancers.

The research, by Dr Adrian Hill and his colleagues at the Institute of Molecular Medicine in Oxford, could lead to the first fully effective vaccine against malaria. It is based on the discovery that some people have inherited genes that give them a high degree of resistance to malaria.

The researcher have had positive results on mice and Dr Hill believes he may be ready to test the technique on human volunteers before the end of this year. Malaria currently kills more than a million children each year.

Conventional vaccines that trigger the body's immune system to produce antibodies have little success with malaria. Dr Hill wants to dispense with antibodies and instead educate "killer cells" to recognise the parasites in the first stage of the infection.

Inherited genes that give some people resistance to malaria are also responsible for people having different tissue-types.

People who have inherited HLA-B33 tissue type appear to have a more efficient system for dealing with malaria. Forty per cent of the inhabitants of Nigeria have this particular HLA type whereas only one per cent of Europeans have it.

Dr Hill believes that it may be possible to stimulate a stronger response by injecting a vaccine made from yeast particles genetically engineered to carry the recognisable bit of the parasite. This will enhance the production of the specialised "killer cells" that will immediately recognise and attack infected liver cells.

Obesity may start in the womb

How a mother's diet during pregnancy can influence the appetite and development of obesity in her offspring is the subject of a 3-year study at the British Heart Foundation.

According to Dr David McCarthy from the human nutrition department at Southampton University may be important in creating a predisposition to obesity in adult life.

He explained: "Evidence already exists to support the idea of in-utero programming of adult obesity. For example, following the Dutch famine of 1944-45, studies showed a greater than usual incidence of obesity at the age of 19 in young men whose mothers had experienced the severe famine during the first three to six months of their pregnancy. Rations were as low as 580 calories per day at that time."

The new research will investigate how the quality of a mother's diet during pregnancy, both in terms of protein and energy, may "programme" the metabolism of her offspring to

WORLD OF SCIENCE

result in increased body of fat accumulation, appetite for dietary fat, and ultimately adult obesity, resulting in an increased risk of developing coronary heart disease.

Obesity is an important risk factor in the development of hypertension, diabetes and coronary heart disease. Despite decades of research into the causes and treatment of obesity, the prevalence of the condition is increasing.

Labs to be set up for plastic ships

A network of research laboratories in Britain, Denmark, Germany, Spain and Portugal is to be set up by the European Union to pool work on establishing the optimum structural design of ships made from advanced fibre reinforcement plastics (FRP).

The project, with funding of some 400,000 ECU from the European Union's human capital and mobility programme, will involve the maritime and ocean engineering sciences research group within Southampton University's ship science department, the Technical University of Denmark in Lyngby, University of Hamburg, Polytechnic University of Madrid, and the Technical University of Lisbon.

Research into the structural design of FRP ships is particularly relevant because of the increasing numbers of such vessels being used as high-speed passenger ferries operating in European waters.

The individual research teams in the different universities will address separate issues. Lyngby will develop design algorithms for ship from a sandwich configuration; Hamburg will address issues of tee joints and top-hat stiffener to plate connections; Madrid will focus on the analysis of stiffened single skins panels; and Lisbon will deal with impact and reliability characteristics of FRP plates. The Southampton team will be concerned with damage tolerance levels in FRP structures.

Dr Ajit Shenoi, programme co-ordinator and principal investigator at Southampton, said the involvement of the university in the project was recognition of its high level of activity in FRP structures.

For instance, a fatigue test rig specially developed in the university's ship science and civil and environmental engineering departments is being used to quantify the fatigue life and failure characteristics of foam-cored structural composite panels and beams currently being used in the construction of some of Britain's latest fast lifeboats. —London Press Service.

Theology

Meaning of Easter

How do we know that Christ's death succeeded in being all the things that it was claimed to be? Was the ransom great enough to pay the price of sin? Was the sacrifice on the cross great enough, powerful enough, to effect a reconciliation between men and God and deal with great powers that tyrannize the life of man? Marlinus O'Kunguru examines these issues now that Easter is a fortnight away.

Easter is with us yet again and it is appropriate to turn to the most magnificent chapter in the whole New Testament for its breadth of teaching and its wealth of meaning for the Christian faith.

This is Paul's letter to the Corinthians. I invite you to consider with me these words of Paul's as they have a strong contemporary thrust. There were apparently those in Corinth, as there are today those who had doubts about the authenticity of the claim the Apostles were making that Jesus had risen from the dead.

It has become the fashion in theological and ecclesiastical circles to speak of the resurrection of Christ in uncertain equivocal terms. They will tell you that the important thing is not whether or not there was a bodily resurrection, but the fact that the realization of the risen Christ comes home to the heart and the consciousness.

They talk about power coming to possess men, entering into them and taking over control; they talk of a transforming spirit, and so on. But they show a marked reluctance actually to say that Jesus who was put to death on the cross — actually rose from the dead in bodily form.

Now, it seems that Paul would precisely not say that whether or not there was a bodily resurrection is not important. If this words in 1 Cor. 15: 1-11 mean anything at all, they speak of literal, bodily

resurrection, "Jesus, the risen Lord, was seen of men, many men, over five hundred," of whom at the moment when Paul wrote many were still alive and could have flatly contradicted him. If he had been saying something that was not strictly and literally true.

The New Testament therefore proclaims a coming back from the dead in bodily form. That this is what Paul meant, which is central to the gospel, is made dear in the words of our text — so much indeed that, if he was not thus raised, the whole fabric of the Christian gospel, and the Christian experience crumbles.

Our concern, then this Easter, is with the implications of Jesus' rising from the dead. First of all, the first part of the Chapter (1-11), stresses the fact of the resurrection — which is made in the context of the gospel message itself (15:1), and reminds us not to emphasize either the death of Christ to the exclusion of the resurrection but the cross and the resurrection together.

Both are essential and bound together inextricably in constituting the gospel. Christ died and was buried and rose again according to the scriptures.

Paul therefore unequivocally gives us convincing proof of the resurrection of Christ. He is not concerned in this chapter with proving the resurrection of Christ. What we have here is not



Rejoice for Christ is risen Hallelujah!

apologetic but proclamation to apostle over set out to prove God; they proclaimed Him as almighty reality.

All the same, in what Paul says here we do receive an impressive and persuasive testimony to the reality of the gospel. He says in the opening of the text that his preaching of the gospel of the death and resurrection of Christ had in the Corinthians.

They received the message and they were saved by it. And what this means we may see from 1 Cor 6: 9-11. The existence of changed men and women is the best programmatic proof of the resurrection. A dead servant cannot save, only a living Lord can do so.

Let us now turn to Paul's immediate argument in the verses surrounding the text. The position is that some Corinthians were saying that there is no resurrection: Dead men do not rise again (this being said in much the same way as men say miracles do not happen).

It is to this kind of sadducean disbelief that Paul addresses himself and this is what makes his argument so relevant for our

own day, when there has been so much de-mythologising of the supernatural and so much denial of the biblical idea of resurrection.

Paul's words in verse 11 should be understood not in the sense, "If we preach that, Christ rose from the dead," although this is a true statement, but in "If Christ is preached as risen from the dead."

This means that biblically understood, the true preaching of Christ is the preaching of Him as risen Saviour. It is only preaching a risen Christ that constitutes preaching Christ at all.

Paul's point is to show the logical conclusion of monitoring that there is no resurrection of the dead. For if resurrection *per se* is impossible, then Christ could not have risen. And the apostle bids us now to look at the implication of this detail.

These are the implications of denying resurrection as a possibility. And Paul sums them up in the words of our text: "If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are in your sins."

Let us examine this. How is it that if Christ is not raised, faith is vain and we are yet in our sins? A

big answer is needed to explain what it means, but we can sum it up briefly in words which he uses elsewhere in Rom 4: 25: "He was raised again for our justification."

Paul tells us that "Christ died for our sins." That death was, in our Lord's own words, a ransom for the sins of many. It was, as Paul himself says in 2 Cor 5: 19, a reconciling work, in Rom 3: 25 a propitiation, and in Col. 2: 15, a spoiling of principalities and powers. What answers are given to the critical questions set in the beginning of these articles?

Well, if he had not risen, if he is not risen, there could have been and there can be, no sure knowledge of forgiveness or reconciliation or justification but only a great question mark, with the awful foreboding that in fact what Jesus did on the cross in His death was not sufficient to deal with our deepest needs.

"But now Christ is risen from the dead" (15:20), and His resurrection, proclaims to the world, as an act of God, that the gulf has been bridged, the barrier removed, the reconciliation effected, the battle won. It is God's proclamation to the world that the

death of Christ was sufficient to procure our everlasting salvation. This is how central the resurrection of Christ is. And it is what is called in question when men deny the possibility of resurrection as such. Without it we have no cross to proclaim the power of God unto salvation and we have no gospel. It is the resurrection of Christ that enables us to say, "Christ died for our sins."

The Corinthians not only had this gospel of the death and rising again of Jesus Christ preached to them, but they also received it, and believed Him. It is because of this personal response to it that they were saved and given a standing in grace. This is the point. It must come home to us, and we are allowed to speak to our personal need.

Amazed women

We see this very graphically — by way of illustration — in the experience of Simon Peter. Does not require much information to realize what he must have felt on the day of the cross and the next day.

On top of the obvious grief at the loss of his beloved master, the desolation of knowing that there was no further opportunity of putting things right with Him after his shameful denial in Pilate's judgement this must have been unbearable for him.

But the rising again of Jesus changed everything. This is the crucial point for us. The angel's words to the amazed women at the tomb, were "Go your way, tell the disciples and Peter that He goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see Him, as He said unto you."

And Peter! A personal message to Peter in his despair. This is the essence of the Christian gospel and the glory of the Easter message: a personal application, and appropriation, of the forgiveness of God. It is this that enables the Christian to sing: "Jesus Christ is risen today, Hallelujah!"

Women's Corner

GENDER SENSITIVITY IN UGANDA GAINS MOMENTUM AND GOVT BACKING

There are positive signs in Uganda that the process of empowering women in the country is not only gaining momentum but also getting recognition from the government, Crespo Sebuya reports.

When Dr Specioze Kazibwe was appointed Uganda's Vice-President last year, she told women in the country to regard her as a victory in their struggle, a proof that they can even reach the highest office of the land, the presidency.

Indications are that the recognition of women is increasingly becoming evident in the East African country. According to Prof Mukubwa Tumwine of the Department of Statistics, Makerere University, women currently account for 16 per cent of the ministerial posts in President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM) government. In addition, women comprise 20 per cent of the 39 district administration posts.

The NRM government has not stopped at this but has also increasingly involved women in the decision-making processes. Women account for 30 per cent of the country's parliament and the

Women are still the missing story in today's media in spite of their countries' long experience with political independence.

Constituency Assembly (CA), a body currently debating the Uganda's new constitution.

Numerically mean as these decision-making level representations may seem, Ugandan women believe that they can influence events in their favour. They account for 60 per cent of the country's population and have immense responsibilities which unfortunately have not been



Women at top... In Uganda, the government's ensuring that women are not an economically idle resources.

Women overemployed, says World Bank report

matched with adequate support and empowerment.

According to World Bank experts, women are responsible for 30 per cent of food production in Uganda and provide 70 per cent of the agricultural labour. Added on to this, they undertake primary responsibility for household management, child care and care for the sick.

"Women in Uganda are overemployed and are not economically an idle resource," states a World Bank report in its study on poverty and its alleviation in Uganda.

Despite the enormous role played by women in the Ugandan society, their lot has been less influential and has remained economically insecure and backward. Cultural practices have denied them every right to possess property. No wonder it is common to find widows losing the family's property after the husband dies.

The Ugandan society, like many others in Africa, is patriarchal.

In practice, this custom is reflected in the exercise of the right to land ownership. Statistics from the Ministry of Lands indicate that although 97 per cent of the women have access to land, only eight per cent actually own the land.

The right to own property is one of the issues that women are debating in Uganda. The 300-member local chapter of the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) has been lobbying for the overall change in cultural practices that prohibit women from having access to property ownership. A bill to this effect is being debated in the country's parliament.

The bill will among other things, determine the statutory marriageable age in a country where some girls marry as early as 14 years. The women lawyers

are debating for an option between 16 and 18 years of age.

But the debate is not all smooth-sailing. Some men say any changes to be taken should be viewed with caution. Male critics believe that if some of the suggestions women are putting forward are effected, they are bound to change the outlook of marriage in the country.

Many are afraid that with such measures in place, some women will only marry with the sole purpose of acquiring property, after which they will seek divorce. But women say they have nothing to hide. Says Mrs Salome Mukisa, Director of Women Affairs, NRM secretariat: "Sensitisation and awareness campaign will enable men to appreciate women's efforts and contributions at all levels of development."

As women in the southern district of Kabale have realised,

pressing for their rights can prove very difficult. Women's organisations in the region have been encouraging fellow women to plant trees in an effort to control environmental degradation. But in a culture that sees tree planting on land as a sign that the land is about to be taken away or land ownership is to be compromised, men have been resisting the women's efforts and have been uprooting the trees.

A different approach had to be embarked upon. Men were allowed representation at women's councils and also participated at sensitisation seminars. As a result, the male attitude towards the women's environmental activities is slowly changing.

However, many women strategists believe that it is only through education that many problems confronting women can be alleviated.

It has also been discovered that

sexual intercourse is significantly related to the level of education. A study conducted by the Makerere University Institute of Special Research found that while 60 per cent of the women without education had sexual intercourse before their fifteenth birthday, among women with higher education, only five per cent had intercourse before the age of 15.

"Higher education can be a preventive measure against risky behaviour," the analysis of social dimensions of the study stated.

Currently 44 per cent of girls attend primary schools. If their stay in school could be boosted further, the high prevalence of female school drop-out rate would be effectively reduced.

In an effort to increase the chances of women acquiring university education, the government offers a one-and-a-half point bonus for all university female candidates, an incentive that has resulted in an increase in the number of women who attend university.

According to latest admission figures, university female students who in 1986 accounted for only five per cent of the 7,000 student body at Makerere University now account for 20 per cent.

The government has not stopped at seeing that women receive higher education but is also setting up a foundation so that gains are deeply entrenched. More female teachers will be encouraged to seek and attain high positions in decision-making levels in the country's education system.

Last January the Ugandan Minister in-charge of Pesticides of the North, Mrs Betty Bigombe, advised women in the north (where rebels are fighting government forces) to use sex as a weapon in order to dissuade their spouses from participating in a senseless war that continues to create more women victims.

She is not the first woman to give such advice. Previously Mrs Maria Matemebe, an outspoken representative sitting in the country's parliament, went on record for calling for the castration of all (male) rapists. — *APS*

God answers prayer in unexpected ways

Anastasia was confused; she couldn't understand why most of her prayers seemed to go unanswered. She was like most of us who love to bombard the Pearly Gates with long lists of prayer requests.

This is not unexpected especially at this time of economic hardships when each of us is up to the neck with needs and wants. The issue of whether God answers prayer or not is central to each one of us. We all desire to know whether or not our supplications actually receive the attention we expect from the Throne of Grace.

Anastasia was no different. But her dilemma stemmed from what the pastor she had gone to seek counsel from concerning her unanswered prayers had told her. "God hears and answers all sincere prayers," the pastor had told her matter-of-factly.

By Peter K. Muriuki

However, as the pastor and Anastasia continued in the discourse, her confusion cleared and she understood what the pastor meant. She clearly understood that the answer to her prayers did not have to be in the affirmative. And this is where many of us err at times. We tend to think that "no" or "wait" or "wrong prayer" are not answers to prayer.

God has at times to say "no" to our petitions because some of the things we request for are simply detrimental to us. It is just like when your two-year old son cries vehemently for a razor blade or some other item that could harm him. Do you give him? Of course you don't! And the answer is a firm "No, son."

Jesus, the greatest man that ever lived, is quoted in the gospels

as saying that the answer to our prayers is not dependent on or proportional to the magnitude of our faith. Matthew 17 verse 20 calls it "the mustard seed faith." The mustard seed is among the smallest seeds. And Jesus said: this size of the faith is enough to uproot mountains. Let us look at one example of how God answers prayer.

David was just married when he encountered a problem in his life. He had just gone through what he refers to as round one of a beautifully gratifying "mortal fight" (honeymoon delight) when he and his young wife received news that she would be transferred to a far away school in Embu. She used to teach in a school in Komothai, Kilimamburi district, where the family was housed. David used to work in the city. Her transfer to Embu meant that the newly married were going to start living

apart newly married as they were. Secondly, David would have to rent a house since his wife worked many miles away in Eastern Province.

The young couple wasn't quite prepared for the rude interruption into their married life. It was also going to be more expensive for them, leave alone the terror of adjusting to life now as "married bachelor and spinster."

"I remember frantically running all over in all the schools I knew nearby trying to secure an alternative place for my wife," David confided.

This included making countless trips to the Teachers' Service Commission (T.S.C.) headquarters for the same reason.

One of the schools David went to was Kamubui Girls Secondary School. "I had high hopes in that school," which was also nearer town than the one my wife was

being transferred from," he said. However, the answer was negative although the headmistress was really concerned.

David and his wife remember feeling that they had come to the end of the road, but they prayed fervently for God's intervention in their situation. Nothing seemed to be coming through and it was now the eve of the day when David's wife was supposed to move to the new school.

They had almost given up when, that evening, there was a knock at their door. The person who entered was the least expected — the headmistress of Kamubui Girls School, where they had earlier missed a place.

"I thought I should check whether you found another place because something very interesting happened just the other day," said the head teacher.

"Oh let's hear about it since we haven't so far succeeded," David and his wife said almost in unison, hardly able to conceal their excitement.

It transpired that another teacher with the same teaching subjects combination as Ruth (David's wife) who was expected to report to the school declined the offer at the eleventh hour. And, to make matters interesting, a school house was reserved for her. What an answer to the couple's prayer!

The point is, God always answers prayer, be it in the affirmative or otherwise, at His own right time, which is always the best time. He's never even one minute early or late.

But do you know there is one prayer God always answers in the affirmative? Yes, there is. And that is: the sincere prayer for forgiveness and reconciliation to Him.

Stereotyping to blame for low media ranking

From Eritrea to Tanzania, Mauritius to Uganda, the cry of women in the media was similar — "Women do not have access to the media, women in the media lack training, they are discriminated against, their professional competence is not acknowledged by media owners and controllers and their portrayal in the media is characterized by stereotypes."

These were among key issues that formed the subject of a three-day workshop, Media for Equality: "Portrayal of Women in the East African Media," organised by UNESCO and the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) in Nairobi, from 9-11 February, 1995.

The seminar which brought

Some 150 media professionals and communications experts from around the world met in Toronto, Canada, early last month to work out ways of improving women's representation in the media. The symposium was a follow-

up to various regional workshops that discussed the portrayal of women in the media in specific regions. Writer P. Wanjugu reports on pertinent issues that were raised at the East African regional workshop, in Nairobi.

Participants noted that apart from Seychelles where the representation and portrayal of women in the media was not shaped by any degree of gender stereotyping, women are still the missing story in today's media in spite of their countries' long experience with political independence.

But the Seychelles case is consistent with the country's overall political evolution. With a population of some 72,000 people, the Seychelles government has three women ministers out of a total of nine. The three are in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and the Environment; the Ministry of Tourism and Transport and the Local Government Ministry. In addition, there are also women principal secretaries, director generals and directors among others in key policy making levels.

Gail Jumeau told the workshop that her country's principal broadcasting body, the Seychelles Broadcasting Corporation, employed more women than men. The head of radio production and

the chief editor of television news are both women. She also pointed out that men and women are treated equally and receive their promotion by merit.

But Seychelles was the exception, for the rest of the countries presented cases that portrayed women in the media as a lot that has to fight for their very survival and recognition.

Julie Gipwola of the Uganda Media Women Association (UMWA) noted that apart from the low numerical representation of women in the media in Uganda, their participation in programme productions is also very low. She noted that as a result of such negligible representation, there is in turn very little output demand by women communities and there

is no direct involvement in the use of women targeted media materials.

Gipwola said that although one may talk of recruitment of women into the mainstream Uganda media, the twenty women degree holders in a very recent innovation, one that is still confined to a small group.

In television, she argued, the old culture of women announcers still dominates the Uganda television. To date, she noted, all announcers are women girls, who on the other hand do not produce programmes by the nature of the presentation unit. Thus there is no avenue for their promotion, let alone training to ensure their upward mobility into the

Turn to Page 14

Opinion

Press gagging no solution to problems

A free, critical and investigative press is the lifeblood of any real democracy. A free press forges and shapes a civilised, informed and progressive society through its vital roles of informing, educating and entertaining the society.

The independent press is a mirror of the society and is a vigilant and courageous watchdog of the citizens against the excesses of the ruling clique.

Now than any other time, Kenya needs a free and critical press to nurture democracy.

After the repeal of Section 2A of the constitution, a pale shadow of press freedom started emerging from the dark days of press bashing. But four months of the Kanu government being in power, after the December 1992 multiparty elections, government actions and utterances portrayed a revival of the era of press gagging.

The obnoxious practice of press bashing was in vogue at the height of the single party era. The government of the day utilised

Press bashing is a pre-occupation of politicians and Kanu politicians are happiest doing so.

both crude and primitive methods to silence the press. The regime believed in the divine and inherent right to rule and so it did not entertain any criticism.

The law of sedition was abused to the maximum, with the aim of annihilating the independent press. Most independent media organs occasionally found themselves at the receiving end of the government's heavy hand. Magazines were banned and editors bundled behind bars to face trumped up charges of sedition.

The government found fun and satisfaction in abusing section 52 of the 1992 Penal Code, which provides for the banning of "all past and future issues" of a publication in the interest of public safety and public order.

Beyond magazine was banned in March 1988, and its editor, Bodan Mwangi, was arrested in court after the N.C.C.K. owned publication criticised the massively rigged 1988 general elections. The banning of the *Financial Review* magazine followed in April 1989 and the temporary ban of the *Nairobi Law Monthly* in September 1990. The aim of the government was to stifle the development of radical and critical press.

The government, known for its infectious fear of the truth, loathed the free press for its search and dissemination of truth.

By Mwangi wa Kiuru

Nairobi Law Monthly editor Githu Imanyara, who is also an advocate of the High Court, stands out as the most brutalised and harassed pressman. His courage and spirit to brave all odds in the struggle for a free press, was realised by the World Press Review, an influential international agitator of press freedom, which in March 1991 named him as the international editor of the year 1990.

On May 3, 1991, Liberal International, a London based organisation honoured him with the 1991 international prize for Freedom while the International Federation of Newspapers Publishers (IFJP), in recognition of the same boldness, awarded Mr Imanyara the 1991 Golden Pen of Freedom.

On the advent of the multiparty debate, the press took the front seat to agitate for the introduction of pluralistic politics.

The press exposed the evils of the regime, raging from its illegitimacy and misuse to its mismanagement of the economy.

But the government did not sit down to celebrate the new-found freedom of the press. It acted tough resorting to primitive methods of intimidation and silencing dissent.

The Finance and the now moribund *Society* magazines found themselves on the receiving end of the government's brutality.

The *Nation* and *Standard* newspapers were not spared either as the government missed no chance to brand them as the opposition mouthpieces and recipients of foreign masters' funds. The most absurd case was Minister Darius Mbolwa's assertion that the *Society* magazine had received 30 million U.S. dollars, a claim that Mbete

could not prove at all.

Funding by foreign masters was the regime's pet topic at the time. But the press was not cowed and went ahead to question the personality of the Head of State. It tore apart the culture of hero-worship and deification of the president portraying him as what he is — a mortal — contrary to what Kenya's ultra — hawks wanted Kenyans to believe.

Press bashing is a preoccupation of politicians and Kanu politicians are happiest doing so. When not impounding and seizing magazines, the regime is applying the law of sedition to silence the press.

The impounding of publications is aimed at incapacitating the publishers financially, hence throwing them out of circulation. The worst affected were the *Society* and *Finance* magazines. Indeed society has been forced to shut down.

Various editors and their juniors have been arraigned in courts on charges of sedition. They include Messrs Blamuel Njiru and Njohu Gatabaki of the *Nairobi Weekly Observer* and *Finance* magazines respectively.

The *Daily Nation* is a favourite target of ruling politicians' ridicule for unearthing shocking scandals such as the Goldenberg scam, theft of N.S.S.F. funds and the crippling



Mr Gatabaki



Mr Imanyara



Mr Kamotho

underhand deals of politically correct banks.

On April 22, 1993, more than 30 opposition MPs walked out of parliament to protest against a ruling by the Deputy Speaker, barring them from discussing the then much publicised Kiengela accord.

The *Nation's* coverage of the walkout annoyed the self-styled Total Man so much that he threatened:

"I hope that with the passage of time, you will come to realise that it will not be worth your while and paper to promote such trash."

Those words, coming from a government minister, are a clear indication of the government's attitude towards the press.

The state-run Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, though funded and maintained by the taxpayer, has all along been a betrayer of Kenyans' expectations. It is indeed correctly labelled Kabarak, or Kanu Broadcasting Corporation, by opposition figures such as Mr Mwal Kibaki of the DP.

The government must realise that press gagging is no solution to its problems. The aspect of press bashing, if anything, erodes the citizens' confidence in their leaders. When magazines are impounded for example, the government only achieves the whetting of the readers' curiosity in the magazines.

The government would like to see a press that excels in the dissemination of lies, half truths and obvious distortions.

man believed to have the president's ear, said a lot about the future of the Kenyan independent press.

The government would like to see a press that excels in the dissemination of lies, half truths and obvious distortions, a press that is willing to dance to the tune of the ruling party and a press that gives black out to the existence of pluralistic ideas.

Andrews Church, Nairobi.

"A ruler who does not allow the people to express themselves behaves contrary to the will of God and is a bad ruler," the clergyman said, noting that in the presence of exploitation, corruption, oppression, hunger, injustice, suffering and torture, there was need to stand up and speak for the voiceless.

Archbishop Tutu told the congregation to consider themselves God's partners in changing unfavourable conditions in the society. He said God worked through human partners and cited the biblical Moses, the Virgin Mary and Prophet Jeremiah as some of the people who God had used to liberate mankind.

At another function, the archbishop called on Africans to use the sources

available on the continent to help speed up development. He was launching *From Liberation to Reconstruction*, a book by Prof Jesse Ndwiga Mugambi, of the AACC Research and Development Desk.

Prof Mugambi said that during the past 30 years, liberation has been the main preoccupation of African leaders both inside and outside the church.

But with the end of apartheid, achievement of independence in all African nations and the end of the Cold War, "Africa finds herself in a totally new situation," Prof Mugambi contends.

He said there was a need to find an appropriate reconstruction and self-determination.

On the reconstruction debate, currently being advanced by some scholars like

Kenya's Ali Mazrui, Prof Mugambi says: "If one has no commitment to the destiny of Africa and does not view Africa from a perspective of an African, then it is possible to sustain such a view (of reconciliation). I personally see no

material, political or economic justification of whatever kind for reconciliation because such domination amounts to dehumanisation.

"Instead of proposing reconciliation, we ought to be asking ourselves whether the present status is viable. What we find today - the civil strife and the internal displacement of people leading to spilling over borders - is related to pre-colonial structures," he observed. —APS

The magazines then assume a lot of popularity as the citizens, determined as ever to know the truth, buy them even at exorbitant prices.

The impoundments also bear negatively on the journalists and news vendors as their only means of earning daily bread is destroyed. The action beats the logic of a government that shouts daily from rooftops its commitment to the citizens welfare.

The government should realise that truth will always reign over falsehood in whichever circumstances, situations and environment.

South African President Nelson Mandela asserted the obvious supremacy of truth over falsehood in a speech at the International Federation of Publishers, FIEP, conference at Prague on May 26, 1992.

He said: "Truth has great power, yet it is also extremely elusive. No single person, body of opinion, no political or religious doctrine can claim a monopoly of truth. Truth can be arrived at only through untrammelled contest among differing opinions, in which as many points of view as given a fair and equal hearing. It has therefore always been our contention that laws and mores that repress freedom of expression are disservice to society."

The government must then realise that it has no monopoly of truth, maybe that of lies and half truths.

Trying to silence the press is doing disservice to the society. In Nigeria, the military regime has all along tried to clobber the press without tangible success. It is in Nigeria where a gallant son of the press, Mr Dele Giwa, met his cruel death. But his death gave the Nigerian press more courage to continue their struggle against injustice.

In southern Africa an outstanding investigative journalist and academic, Ruth First, was murdered with a sapper bomb at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo. Her death, rather than discouraging South African free press, gave it courage to fight on.

Special Report

Is Kanu dumping the old guard?

By James Katululu

President Moi's challenge last week to Embu Kanu old guard Jeremiah Nyagah to declare "publicly and without any ambiguity" his political stand may not just have been aimed at the former cabinet minister.

Mr Nyagah's position in the ruling party is complicated by his son, Norman, who jumped into the bandwagon of opposition Democratic Party of Kenya and easily captured his father's former parliamentary seat of Gachoka.

Since then, the veteran politician has been walking a tight-rope within the rank and file of the party he has served for almost four decades.

Mr Nyagah is not alone in the battle for survival in the party. The battle is seemingly against the party's old veterans, who, in Kanu's words, have not been delivering the goods, especially now that the party is fighting for its own survival.

Since the beginning of this year President Moi has moved full scale to ensure that most of the party's branches are reorganised in piecemeal elections that have not been without controversy.

Clear indication

In what has been seen by political pundits as preparation for the replacement of some people at the party's national hierarchy, Kanu, seemingly targeting its old followers, has washed away the likes of Lawrence Sagini (former Kisii branch chairman) and one of the president's very personal friends and confidante, Philemon Chelagat in Baringo.

That President Moi could easily let go Mr Chelagat, who is also the mayor of his home town of Baringo, is a clear indication



Mr Nyagah

that the party is out for serious things.

Like the Americans would say, caught in the thick of things in the party's restructuring programme are the likes of Mr Nyagah, who the ruling party now wants to declare their stand once and for all.

It is not clear what exactly is the party's agenda as far as its old generals are concerned since in branches like Kisii and Machakos, the chairmen Messrs Simeon Nyachae and Mulu Mutisya respectively cannot be said to be young fellows.

Likewise, Shariff Nassir of Mombasa and Nahashon Kanyi of Nyeri, among others, can comfortably be said to be burnt out politicians who do not have much to offer in the party.

One thing is almost certain. Kanu is targeting branches whose leaders have literally been under the ash and the party would

LIKES OF NYAGAH WALKING TIGHT POLITICAL ROPE



Not so young... Mr Angaine



Not so young... Mr Mutisya

like to eject new blood in those areas to see how things will be, come the next general elections, either next year or 1997.

The wheeling and dealing among Kanu officials, especially since the mid-Eighties, is well documented and its activities can not be easily predicted.

The replacement of Mr Sagini from the Kisii branch and the noise about Mr Nyagah go a long way to signal the fact that the party does not seem to have a definite agenda about its outlook after its elections are over.

Played havoc

In Meru, octogenarian Jackson Harvester Angaine is still battling to retake the chairmanship and talk is rife that he is enjoying quite a lot of support from well placed king-makers in the ruling party. That Mr Angaine is over 90 years old does not seem to worry those gunning support for him and sources within the district say

that former minister played havoc against the party during the 1992 multi party elections.

Some look at the entire party business from the national aspect and the succession issue that has lately been gaining momentum. There are those said to be supporting political weaklings like Mr Angaine so that their return to national seats will be a walkover.

Names like those of Foreign Affairs Minister Kalonzo Musyoka, secretary general Joseph Kamotho and Tourism Minister Noah Katatani Ngala have been mentioned as among those who see it only possible to protect their seats through the support of the likes of Mr Angaine.

Commerce and Industry Minister Kirugi M'Mukindia is one record as having said that his district (Meru) would wish that all party seats, except that of the president, be contested.

Mr M'Mukindia, a liberal

thinker at the national level, is believed to be hoping to fight out for the party's vice-presidency, which the names mentioned above are also known to be gunning for.

Personal agenda is also riding high in the Kanu elections business. Embu, for example, is one area that leaders have been jostling for power for quite some time. Against the former minister are the likes of the head of the Presidential Press Unit (PPU), Mr Lee Njiru, who despite his civil service status, has openly been campaigning against Mr Nyagah, Deputy Secretary Martin Nyaga Mborora (also a civil servant) and youthful lawyer Njeru Gachora.

Mr Njiru has been using his influence within the presidential circles to fight Mr Nyagah, who has in turn insisted that he will remain in the ruling party, no matter how much pressure is mounted against him.

Indeed, Mr Nyagah claimed last week that a report appearing in a section of the press, after the president challenged him had been dictated by a senior Kenya News Agency official (read Mr Njiru).

Clear example

Clearly, the party cannot be said to be doing much to revitalise its activities, because, pundits argue, there is more of personal greed within its rank and file than its general welfare.

Meru is a clear example. According to a senior official of an opposition party I talked to last week, Mr Angaine was being groomed to take over the Meru branch, since it is believed that while at the branch leadership he would be better to handle than the likes of Mr M'Mukindia.

Be that as it may, Kanu seems to be falling for Mr Angaine and it has indeed been licensing him to hold political meetings even though he does not hold any position, either in the party or elsewhere.

It is said that Mr Jackson Kalweo, the Minister of State in charge of provincial administration and internal security, has been facilitating this, to ensure that Mr M'Mukindia remains away from the party headquarters.

Mr Kalweo, it is important to note, is in the older generation which is more comfortable with the ageing Angaine than the likes of M'Mukindia, who many see as the most brilliant Kanu leader in the Meru region currently.

The Kisii branch where Mr Nyachae was elected the new chairman is another seen by observers as where Kanu went for an individual other its own interests.

Mr Nyachae, Mr Zachary

Turn to Page 14

Foreign investors yet to make impact at NSE

From Page 7

Presently most of the listed companies have only floated on average, 35 per cent of their potential share-holding and the companies, 56 in all, are too few thus limiting any meaningful foreign investment.

In addition, the roles governing foreign-controlled listed companies indicate that foreign fund managers can only invest in them if they float additional shares. These include companies like Barclays Bank.

This scenario translates into a confined market that can hardly reap the benefits of the liberalisation move, which should have come after these bottlenecks are removed.

New securities such as Treasury Bills and Bonds at the NSE should also be made available to cater for diverse needs of different investors used

to such securities in their local market, like Commercial Paper, recently introduced at the NSE by Brooke Bond and Rhone Poulenc.

Analysts also point out that foreign investment is not as rosy as Kenyans have been led to believe, arguing that just as other SAPs-induced measures, pains may not be escaped in the NSE liberalisation if certain loopholes remain ignored.

Although large portfolio investments may constitute a good channel for tapping much needed foreign savings to be used in domestic investment ventures and finance the imports of goods and services, pumping money from abroad can lead to "unprecedented and sporadic appreciation of the shilling which will adversely affect our country's export promotion drive," say analysts.

This will make the shilling stronger against the dollar, pound sterling and other hard currencies and make exports dearer. This scenario was played out in the last quarter of 1994.

With the removal of foreign exchange controls last year, portfolio investments, which are highly mobile in the world stock markets, will unsettle the balance of payments frequently as investors have the freedom to walk in and out at will.

The government will be hard pressed to cushion this mobility which hurts the country's coffers, affecting the value of the shilling, and will have to maintain a massive foreign reserve ratio in its depleted coffers to avoid a money crunch similar to Mexico's crash of the peso in January following massive cash flow out of its stock exchange by foreign investors.

According to the chief executive of the CMA, Mr Paul Melly in a recent interview with a local daily, the pitfalls of having foreign investors in an economy with no exchange controls such as Kenya's "include the possibility of the so-called 'hot money' or flight capital, creeping into the country."

This means that the NSE could potentially be used for money laundering by international money crooks.

The second reason was the increased supply of foreign exchange in the economy, attributed to increased earnings from exports of non-factory services, decline in imports, reduction of capital flight and unfreezing of donor funds. After a long time, Kenya recorded a balance of payments surplus of 539 million dollars in 1993.

The analysts warn that the inflow of new foreign capital through the buying of shares at the stock exchange and the release of donor funds may further disrupt Kenya's export drive unless certain safety nets are put in place.

To illustrate their case, the analysts showcase the experience of Zimbabwe, classified with Kenya, Ghana and Egypt as among the 10 fastest growing stock markets in the world.

Zimbabwe dismantled its exchange controls in 1993 to comply with the SAPs and within three months of allowing foreign investors, the country received 100 million dollars through its stock exchange.

The influx of this portfolio investment led to a rise of the market index by 250 per cent. However, the overall market trading declined by 30 per cent because of the resultant illiquidity of shares as shareholders held on

their investments, hoping for prices to rise.

This compelled foreign buyers' capital inflow to find its way out again, causing unprecedented and sporadic appreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar. It is not established yet how much of the initial 100 million dollars invested may have flown out as a result of the market illiquidity.

A similar market illiquidity was predicted in the NSE leading by January, according to the vice-chairman of the mart, Mr John P. Munge who, on December 27 said: "Local investors are still assuming buying positions thereby driving share prices up with the expectation of selling to overseas investors. Furthermore, local investors will try to hold onto shares expecting further price rises and this may cause share illiquidity."

Their investments, hoping for prices to rise.

This compelled foreign buyers' capital inflow to find its way out again, causing unprecedented and sporadic appreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar. It is not established yet how much of the initial 100 million dollars invested may have flown out as a result of the market illiquidity.

A similar market illiquidity was predicted in the NSE leading by January, according to the vice-chairman of the mart, Mr John P. Munge who, on December 27 said: "Local investors are still assuming buying positions thereby driving share prices up with the expectation of selling to overseas investors. Furthermore, local investors will try to hold onto shares expecting further price rises and this may cause share illiquidity."

Features

Women's low media ranking explained

From Page 11

production and management spectrum.

In the print media, the oldest form of journalism in Uganda, women are still restricted to news reporting levels. Although their recruitment levels are encouraging, their move up the managerial or editorial hierarchy remains uncertain, added the UMW representative.

From other media women representing their countries, the workshop heard that portrayal in the media in the end is determined by those who own newspapers, magazines and broadcasting stations. Such owners are almost often men who tend to perpetuate the societal stereotype of women, and more often than not they do not see any anomaly in presenting such images as they have been so socialised.

The workshop also heard that when women are focused on in the media, they are portrayed as dependent, with sexual connotations and as appendages to men. And when the women hit headlines, it is usually to highlight crimes they have committed, advertising expensive or exotic commodities, officially attending political functions or accompanying their political husbands.

In other cases, women's issues are considered newsworthy if sex, humour, sensationalisation and ridicule are involved.

While some editors stop women journalists from launching stories of interest for women, others even push women journalists to always concern themselves with nothing but women stories.

Eritrea, a relatively young nation, having become a sovereign state on May 24, 1993, after a 30-year armed struggle, presented a picture of very young media, still struggling with the basic realities of any new nation.

Belainesh Seyoum, a freelance journalist, told the workshop that women journalists played a crucial role in Eritrea's colonial, armed struggle and post-liberation eras. During the armed struggle (1961-1991) women worked as journalists, newscasters, characters in drama, radio technicians, photojournalists and film producers for the small Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) film-making and documentation centre.

Through radio programmes transmitted by the clandestine radio *Dinisi Hafash* in five local languages and the Ethiopian language, Amharic, women gave courage and confidence to others and made them participate in the armed struggle, with the realisation that unless they fought for their rights, nobody would hand them their independence on a silver platter. — *APF Features*

Conceptual issues and problems of church's healing ministry

This is Part II of an article on pastoral experience in sickness and health by Marinus O'Kunguru

A physician is interested in disease because he seeks to restore the patient to health; and health is the primary concern of those who follow in the footsteps of the good physician.

Christians should have no other interest in sin, whether their own or other people's, than the interest which looks to salvation.

"Love does not rejoice at wrong, but rejoices in the right." (1 Cor 13:6). It is therefore, essential to the nature of spiritual health.

It is obvious that physical and mental health are closely associated. It is equally obvious that spiritual health is closely bound up with the health of body and mind.

The term "psychosomatic" is as useful to a spiritual director as to a medical practitioner. The precise meaning of the phrase, "physical, mental and spiritual health" is, however, by no means clear.

Presently within both the medical profession and the churches, considerable study is being devoted to this topic.

There is widespread and increasing recognition of the fact that the word "health" is etymologically connected with the word whole, and that physical and mental health are interrelated factors in the health of the whole man.

There is also a growing but by no means universal recognition by Christians of the church's ministry to all kinds of sickness and of its responsibility for total health.

It is at one limited point that these important matters demand our attention in this article. Those who are considering the nature of spiritual health require some standard by which such health may be measured; they need a concept of normality. It is not easy to arrive at such a concept.

In his book, *Psychiatry Today*, David Stafford-Clark reminds us



A hospital scene: It is the duty of Christian ministers to learn from physicians and psychiatrists.

that most people form their conception of what is normal in human experience and behaviour by casual observation. Such observation is usually based on nothing more than their own limited experience and their own interpretation (or misinterpretation) of that experience.

Christians are no exception in this respect. We are all prone to judge as spiritually normal the type of piety with which we are

To see men as spiritually sick is neither to condemn nor despise them; it should mean that we care for them.

most familiar. That is why we find it so difficult to understand other Christian traditions than our own, and that is one of the causes of extreme conservatism which hinders the enrichment of our worship, our spiritual growth and our comprehension of the things that belong to God.

Remedies for this narrow notion of spiritual normality are

provided by humble, intimate fellowship with Christians who are different from ourselves, and by corporate study of the Bible and of a variety of Christian interpretations.

Happiness is one of the characteristics of Christian life. "These things, have spoken to you, that my joy may be in you, and that your joy may be full." (John 5:11).

That Jesus came to make us happy is not made plain in every presentation of the gospel.

Happiness is a by-product of a right relationship with God, with other people and with ourselves.

Every pastor must learn to recognize the various degrees to which the mentally sick are "out of touch with reality." That is, perhaps, the important part of the psychological training of theological students.

Unhappily, religion often takes the form of an escape from reality, and that in many different ways. The doctrines of Creation, Incarnation and the Kingdom of God, to cite only a few examples, are beliefs which, rightly understood, compel us to reject

dangerous for the party, come the general elections.

What is notable is that the likes of the Machakos branch chairman, Mr Mutisya, are still playing high profile roles in the party even though they have time and again been accused of portraying a negative image of the party.

The young turks in the party argue that it is time they got their chance to take over some of the positions and are questioning the competence of people like Mutisya.

Today, there are two KNU camps in both Nyanja and Kisumu and many say this could be

many types of facile optimism, other worldly escapism and false ideas about spirituality.

Above all, the Christian is confident that to live without God is to live in an unreal world. He can therefore never treat as "normal" those who are atheists or who worship mental idols. To see men as spiritually sick is neither to condemn nor despise them; it should mean that we care for them.

But happiness and adaptation to reality are useful criteria of normality. Unfortunately some psychiatrists appear to consider it comparatively easy to determine the character of happiness and the nature of reality.

Some of them interpret these terms in ways that a Christian must reject.

One important point must be added: Christian faith holds that there is a sense in which every human being is abnormal until he accepts the grace of God.

It is about this fact that the traditional doctrines of "the fall" and "original sin" speak, in words whose meaning it is difficult for us to recapture; it speaks its decisive word.

Another interesting aspect of these KNU elections is the high involvement of senior civil servants, some of whom have taken up party seats. Konya's Permanent Representative to the Habitat, Prof Sam Ongeri was in the middle of the mid and mire that was the Nyanja elections in which he was elected sub-branch chairman.

Indeed, people like Mr William Mboti, the Managing Director of the Kenya Re-insurance Corporation, are still senior KNU officials and

observers are lost as to whether civil service ethics have changed for some individuals.

This trend was set by Mr Simon Karia Kanyingi, who during his tenure as the director of Motor Vehicle Inspection Unit, also served as the Limuru KNU sub-branch chairman. Mr Kanyingi is today the Kiambu branch vice-chairman.

Many are also wondering what happened to recommendations made sometimes 1.5 years by the party's National Executive Committee

When we think about this, however we must recollect the variety in Christian spirituality. There can be no mass production of saints; and any attempt at psychological or biological standardization must be resisted by all who care that God's children may be themselves.

Much is rightly said today about the duty of Christian ministers to learn from the physicians, psychiatrists and others who seek to promote health; less is said about the reverse need.

Happily there are many instances of co-operation, in study and in practice; but the difficulties are many.

Great help by scientists themselves will be needed, if theologians are to learn from them. Perhaps our greatest difficulty will be with the growing number of sociologists, psychologists and psychiatrists who, not only (quite properly) pursue studies which are almost entirely physiological in character, but who also assume that theirs is the only way to study man.

There can be no mass production of saints; and any attempt at psychological and biological standardisation must be resisted.

There is no aspect of human behaviour upon which light is shed by the gospel. We have failed to say the most important things about man when we have failed to answer the questions: Who is he, where is he going?

No description of either sickness or health can be adequate which does not begin from the wondering enquiry, "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" But there are facts about men and women which can only be discovered by attention to the revelation of God in Christ. These are the particular interest of Christian theology.

NEXT ISSUE: The role of the church in preparing people to lead. The writer is a health psychologist, and director of Alpha & Omega Therapy Care Services.

Children's Corner

Brother exposes sister to Nairobi conmen's tricks

By Wachye Wanyonyi

It was exactly 6 am. Mutenyo stood at the many telephone booths near a Nairobi hotel where her brother Bakutile was to wait for her.

She had arrived in the city from Webuye with the night bus. As she shivered in the morning chill, a well-dressed gentleman approached her.

"Good morning lady," the stranger made the salutation. After Mutenyo's response, the stranger said that he needed some help.

"Ee—I'm new in Nairobi. I am trying to trace a place where I can get a bus or matatu that can take me to Dagoretti Corner," the stranger said.

"Sorry, I can't be of any help to you. I am also new in the city. I have just come from upcountry and in fact this is my first time ever to step on the soil of this great city," Mutenyo revealed to the stranger.

Before long, another well-dressed gentleman approached Mutenyo and the stranger. He carried an attache case in his left hand and held the Holy Bible and the three English daily newspapers in his right hand.

He introduced himself as a preacher. "My name is Pastor Okunyuku Chikwa Lunjiri," he said. He claimed he had travelled widely spreading the Word of God.

"I have preached in South Africa where, through prayers, I

helped Mandela to become president. I was in Haiti where I prayed for Aristide to regain the presidency.

"In fact I have done many miracles and healing through the powers of prayer such as bringing rain in drought-stricken areas. I've helped barren mothers conceive and give birth. In short I am a preacher of fortune. Tell me your problems and see God's power work miracles through prayer," he said.

The first man to approach Mutenyo said his name was Matendekele and he was a businessman. He said he had encountered obstacles upon obstacles that hampered prosperity in his business venture. "Please, pastor, help me succeed in my business," he pleaded.

"Pastor" Okunyuku took out a ten cent coin from his trouser pocket and gave it to Matendekele. He told him to go into one of the vacant telephone booths. While there, he was told to recite this sentence for one minute. "God help me prosper in my business through this ten cent coin."

The businessman went to the booth and did just that. When he returned from the booth he was told to open the hand which had the coin and, miracle of miracles, in place of ten cents, were two

hundred shilling notes!

It was then Mutenyo's turn to relate her problem. She said she had come to Nairobi for a job interview with a certain firm. "Pray for me and help me pass the interview and get this job," she told the "pastor."

The "pastor" gave her a bangle to wear round her right hand wrist. She was then told to remove her jacket, watch, shoes, ear-rings and necklace and place them on top of her two heavily loaded bags.

After that she was told to go into a hotel and wash her hands and face. "After that, come back while cursing the bangle on your right hand with your left hand. Do not greet anyone on your way back here. Instead, say this in whispers: 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'"

With excitement, Mutenyo left for the hotel and came back with strict observance of the conditions she was told to adhere to. But she saw no one nor her possessions. Still caressing the bangle, she moved about knocking into other pedestrians absentmindedly while trying to locate the businessman and the preacher of fortune.

Soon she heard her brother calling her. She did not respond. She was still hoping for her miracle to take place. But after a futile search for the gentlemen, she burst

out into tears. Amid sobs punctuated by blowing of the nose, she narrated the episode to

Bakutile.

"But you have always boasted to me that you can not be conned or pick-pocketed. What do you think has happened to you now? You have easily, in your

overconfidence, let conmen go away with the most precious fortune you had in seeking for the type of fortune that is only heard of but not seen nor does it exist.

"Certificates, money, clothes and everything gone just as easily as that. Poor sister, whom are you going to blame and if I may add, what are you going to do next?" Bakutile asked.

Together, sister and brother looked here and there with the hope of finding the conmen.

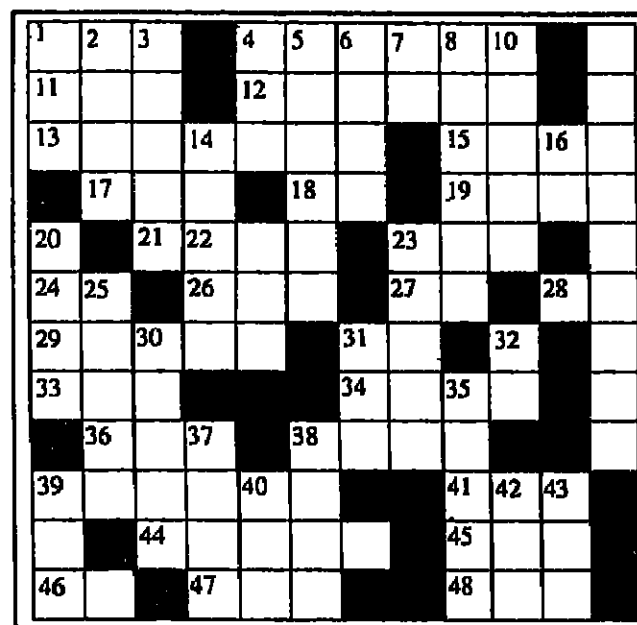
They did not and they left for Bakutile's home. Upon entering the house, right there on the table in the sitting room, were Mutenyo's bags and everything.

Mutenyo could not believe her eyes. However, Bakutile explained how he had used his two friends to trick her into giving her things away.

"From now, don't boast again that you cannot be conned. There

are many ways conmen have devised of luring boasters like

you into their trap," Bakutile told his very surprised and confused but most relieved sister.



Across—

1. Honey making insect
4. Antidote to one
11. Another name for donkey
12. High praise
13. A cowardly fellow
15. Expression of grief
17. United Arab Republic (Abbrev.)
18. A conjunction making an alternative
19. A structure raised above a large building, usually hemispherical
21. A sharp quick cry or bark
23. An instrument used for writing
24. Colloquial for all correct
26. Perceive with the eyes
27. Not out
28. Lieutenant (Abbrev.)
29. West 31. Automobile Association (Abbrev.)
33. Make a mistake
34. Bite as rodents do
36. Help 38. Croak is to frog as — is to owl
39. To make sure
41. To lick up with the tongue
44. Organ that circulates blood
45. Kind of beer
46. Editor (Abbrev.)
47. Limited (Abbrev.)
48. Respectful way of addressing a man.

Down—

1. Not good
2. Brother of Jacobson of Isaac and Rebecca
3. A written composition
4. Great expanse of salt water less than an ocean
5. A continent
6. 'Aldi' as it is

7. Accordingly, therefore
8. A province in Ethiopia
9. Name for certain plastics capable of being formed into filaments
10. Important in the highest degree
14. A lock, braid or ringlet of hair
16. A medicine (for a sore)
20. A little, not all
22. Allow, permit
23. A musical instrument whose wires are struck by hammers moved by keys
25. Book containing Muslim's sacred scriptures
30. From or of Ireland
31. Past
32. South West (Abbrev.)
35. A book of maps
37. A combat, under fixed conditions, between two people
38. A group of domestic animals
39. A day before a festival
40. Animal like but larger than a mouse
42. Another name of cassius Clay
43. For each

44. To lick up with the tongue
45. Kind of beer
46. Editor (Abbrev.)
47. Limited (Abbrev.)
48. Respectful way of addressing a man.

ANSWERS

Schoolboys tame cruel farmer

By Stanley Kimanga

It all started after sly farmer Makino set traps in his mango shamba to catch thieves. True, he had warned pupils in his school several times not to set foot on his farm but the temptation of picking a few mangoes and the love for adventure had dulled our sense of reasoning.

We had been tipped severally that Makino had been setting traps to catch thieves in his farm and that he had arrested a number of people and taken them to the chief. But we thought we could outwit the old farmer.

One evening three of us volunteered to go and bring some mangoes from Makino's farm. To our disappointment, they were all caught up in the wire traps that Makino had around his shamba and then brought to the headmaster who proceeded to cane them in front of the school as an example of what he would do to all naughty boys.

One afternoon, one of our leaders called Mawaza called us together and we decided to avenge the shame and disgrace the sly farmer had brought to us. We would wait till evening then pass through Makino's shamba.

We waited till it was getting dark and then sneaked into

we leave peacefully with our bounty since there was nobody in sight and there was no trouble.

But after debating on the issue, we decided on a more aggressive style. Makino had humiliated us and we decided to do the same to him.

We started shouting as much as possible to attract the attention of Makino. We pelted each other with mangoes and sang. Shortly we heard the barking of dogs and the shouts of Makino as he ran towards the shamba leading his fierce dogs.

As he came crawling through the thickets unaware of the traps, we had set, Makino was caught in the neck in one of the traps we had set. He was astonished since he didn't know that we had reset the traps. He screamed in agony as he struggled in vain to free himself and shouted at his dogs commanding them to attack us. But the dogs also got caught up and started struggling like their master.

We showed no pity to either Makino or his dogs. Everybody in the neighbourhood knew him to be a hard hearted man and at times had set his dogs on innocent people whenever they passed near his compound.

We were in the shamba for half an hour but there was no sight of Makino or his dogs. Some of our colleagues suggested that

We left the shamba ignoring

the sly farmer's pleas to free him. Instead we went to the market where we told the people about the episode.

Everybody broke into smiles and laughter when they heard what we had done to Makino. They followed us to the scene. The owner of one of the studios in the town took pictures as Makino struggled like a dik dik to free himself from the wire trap which was tight on his neck.

When everybody had their share of fun, Makino and his dogs were freed after he had promised to be more kind to his neighbours.

Since then he has become more humane and he occasionally invites little children to his farm to play and eat as many mangoes as they want.

As for us we went back to school expecting that the headmaster would cane or expel us. But we were surprised when the headmaster called us in his office and congratulated us for the clever lesson we had taught the old miser.

He presented us with two exercise books each as presents but cautioned us to avoid such extra curricular events and instead stick to our studies.



WORD SEARCH

Find the names of eight provinces of Kenya and their provincial headquarters. The names may be found forward, backward or diagonally upwards or downwards

Kakamega, Nakuru, Western, Kisumu, Rift Valley, Garissa, Nyanza, Nairobi, North Eastern, Embu, Nairobi, Mombasa, Eastern, Central, Nyandarua, Coast